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Christian Democrat Vows to Fight On

De Mita Says His Party Will Claim Guiding Role in Italian Coalition

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, which has dominated Italian governments for the last 38 years, made it clear Tuesday that the party intends to play a guiding role in the government that will emerge from the election, despite its disastrous defeat.

Ciriaco de Mita, the party secretary, made this point strongly in a press conference, and also served notice that he was not going to resign his post, although some factions of the party are blaming him for the defeat.

While none of the leading politicians made a clean-cut statement of candidacy Monday or Tuesday, it is evident that Bettino Craxi, the Socialist leader, and Giovanni Spadolini, the head of the Republican Party — which made the sharpest gains in the election — regard themselves as candidate for prime minister.

Aminatore Fanfani, the outgoing prime minister, will continue to govern the country as a caretaker until the new parliament meets July 12 for the first time.

President Sandro Pertini will then have to select someone to try to form a new government, and negotiations will begin.

Mr. de Mita will have to defend his role in the defeat of the Christian Democrats in the first of several party meetings Wednesday. He is expected to try to blunt the criticism by pointing to party gains, such as the election to the Senate of Guido Cari, the former president of the Bank of Italy. Mr. Cari, elected in Milan, is one of the political newcomers selected by Mr. de Mita in an attempt to give the party new life.

The Christian Democrats will have 37 fewer seats in the new Chamber of Deputies and 18 fewer in the Senate.

And official figures confirm that the gap between the ruling Christian Democrats and the perennial runners-up, the Communists, has

not been so narrow since the end of World War II.

That gap in the Chamber of Deputies is three percentage points or 27 seats. In the Senate the parties are separated by 1.4 percentage points and 13 seats.

The closest the Communists had come in the past was in 1976, when the separation from the Christian Democrats was 4.3 percent in the Chamber of Deputies and 5.1 percent in the Senate.

Commentators noted that neither politicians nor pollsters had foreseen what is described in newspaper editorials in Rome as the collapse of the Christian Democrats — a description all the more dramatic because it came from writers normally favorable to the political right or center.

According to complete official results of the voting for the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, the Christian Democrats won 32.9 percent, compared to 38.3 percent in the 1979 elections, and 225 seats; down 37 seats from the 262 they had held in the previous parliament.

The Communists dropped to 29.9 percent, against 30.4 percent in 1979, for 198 seats, down three.

The Socialists won 11.4 percent, up from 9.8 percent, for 73 seats, compared to 62 in the previous chamber.

The neo-fascist MSI party took 6.6 percent, up from 5.3 percent, for 42 seats, an increase of 12.

The Social Democrats won 4.1 percent of the votes as opposed to 3.8 percent in 1979, for 23 seats, an increase of three.

The Republicans went up to 5.1 percent from 3 percent for 29 seats, an increase of 13, and the Liberals to 2.9 percent from 1.9 percent for 16 seats, a gain of 7. The Radicals sank to 2.2 percent from a previous 3.5 percent for 11 seats, compared to 18 in the previous house.

Proletarian Democracy, not entered in the 1979 elections, took 1.5 percent of the votes for seven seats.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Ciriaco de Mita, secretary of Italy's Christian Democrats, reflecting on election results.

Catholic Church to Create Fund To Send Money to Polish Farmers

The Associated Press

ROME — Polish authorities and leaders of the Roman Catholic Church have reached agreement in principle for the creation of a church-run foundation to channel money to Polish farmers, it was reported in Rome and Warsaw Tuesday.

Cardinal John Krol, who accompanied Pope John Paul II on his recent trip to Poland, confirmed in a Washington television interview that the program would provide \$5 billion over a five-year period for Polish farmers.

Cardinal Krol, the archbishop of Philadelphia, denied reports that the pope had "enforced" a secret agreement with the Polish government to ask Lech Walesa to give up his public role as a labor leader.

"The Holy Father would not enter into any secret or secretive kind of arrangement involving other persons without having the other persons actually aware and agreeing to the arrangements," the cardinal said.

A Vatican source also denied reports that the pope had advised Mr. Walesa to give up the leadership role he has held since the creation in 1980 of the Solidarity union, which is now banned. One report, on CBS News, said the pope had negotiated an agreement with Polish authorities to establish a labor union without Mr. Walesa.

Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic primate, has been promoting the idea of a foundation to channel money to farmers for some months; he was also involved in the talks with the Polish government that paved the way for the pontiff's visit, sources said.

According to Western diplomatic sources in Rome, the money would be raised by churches in the West, turned over to the Polish church, and then distributed through existing state channels. Cardinal Krol said some of the money would come from foundations, and a quarter of which would come from the church.

Asked if this would circumvent U.S. sanctions, the cardinal replied indirectly, saying the money would go only to the agricultural sector, not in the general public. He did

not indicate which governments might contribute to the fund.

Polish officials have been saying that martial law might be lifted July 22. Poland's national day. Western diplomats in Warsaw have asserted that even if martial law were lifted, new laws would be imposed to ensure that the regime maintains ultimate control.

Cardinal Krol said that if Poland did end or soften martial law, the United States should relax economic sanctions against Poland. The Reagan administration has indicated that it will do so only if it is clear that Poland actually has ended martial law.

During his meeting in Warsaw with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the pope expressed the hope that conditions could be created in Poland that would allow the lifting of Western sanctions.

In Washington, Cardinal Krol said the church-run bank would administer a five-year program, half of which would come from different governments, a quarter of which would come from foundations, and a quarter of which would come from the church.

Asked if this would circumvent U.S. sanctions, the cardinal replied indirectly, saying the money would go only to the agricultural sector, not in the general public. He did

not indicate which governments might contribute to the fund.

The Vatican has still given no details of John Paul's meeting on Thursday with Mr. Walesa. But a Vatican source denied reports that the pontiff counseled Mr. Walesa to step aside. For his part, Mr. Walesa has said he will not abandon his fight for union rights.

Soviets Cross Bosphorus

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Three Soviet Navy frigates crossed the Bosphorus Strait Monday and Tuesday en route to the Mediterranean, Istanbul port authority sources reported.

The Vatican has still given no details of John Paul's meeting on Thursday with Mr. Walesa. But a Vatican source denied reports that the pontiff counseled Mr. Walesa to step aside. For his part, Mr. Walesa has said he will not abandon his fight for union rights.

The three eastbound lanes of the bridge dropped into the river at about 1:30 A.M. on Interstate 95, Connecticut's main highway into New York City about 20 miles (32 kilometers) to the southwest, a Greenwich Fire Department dispatcher said. Two tractor-trailer trucks and two cars fell into the water. Coast Guard and police boats searched the river for more motorists who may have been trapped in their cars.

The state transportation commissioner, William Burns, said the collapse could have been caused by a missing pin. A large pin, used to hold sections of the bridge together, appeared to be missing and might have vibrated loose, he said.

The fact that there was no specific reference to the May 28 statement was interpreted by the observers as an indication that Romania and possibly Hungary had insisted on a more conciliatory stand.

The tone of the joint statement, which was distributed by Tass, the Soviet news agency, was unusually moderate and positive. It laid particular emphasis on the need for reductions in nuclear arsenals and expressed "alarm" at the lack of progress at the Soviet-U.S. arms-reduction talks in Geneva.

The Warsaw Pact nations said that particular importance must be attached to efforts to reduce the danger of nuclear confrontation on the European continent."

Palestinian Dissidents Open Fresh Offensive Against Arafat Forces

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Palestinian rebels opposed to Yasser Arafat launched a new offensive against Arafat loyalists Tuesday in what appears to be the start of a step-by-step campaign by the dissidents to take control of all Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

The rebels launched their first major offensive a week ago when they took control of the Massna border crossing and a stretch of the main Beirut-Damascus highway where it crosses from Syria into Lebanon. On Tuesday, the rebels stormed farther west along the highway, heading for the strategic junction town of Shatila, which serves as the headquarters of Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah guerrilla force in the central Bekaa Valley.

The Palestine Liberation Organization news agency, Wafa, which is still loyal to Mr. Arafat, issued a statement from Tripoli that the rebels attacked pro-Arafat Fatah guerrillas all along the Beirut-Damascus highway from Massna to Shatila, killing 15 Arafat loyalists and wounding 20. Rebel casualties were not immediately available. Wafa also conceded that Nasr Youssef, commander of the Yamouk brigade, which forms the bulk of Mr. Arafat's professional guerrilla fighting force in Lebanon — was besieged by the Israelis in West Beirut.

As a result, it seems very unlikely that the Syrians will ease their pressure on their Fatah loyalists in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley and the Tripoli district — pressure that includes blocking all deliveries of supplies and weapons to Arafat loyalists.

The Saudi Arabian government issued a statement Monday night expressing its continued support for Mr. Arafat, but the Saudis appear to have had virtually no success in persuading the Syrians to relent. Even the Soviet Union has been noticeably reserved in its support of Mr. Arafat.

The final important aspect to Tuesday's clashes was the fact that they appeared to be part of a well-planned, phased campaign by Colonel Musa to take control of all 8,000 Fatah guerrillas in Lebanon. Mr. Arafat's forces are already surrounded at several key bases in Lebanon by Syrian tanks; they have lost all communication links with their commander-in-chief, and their morale is clearly on the wane as they watch the Syrian-supported rebels taking the initiative in all the battles.

The Arafat loyalists cannot really launch counterattacks or preemptive strikes without also hitting Syrian troops who are stationed all around.

Bloc Nations Support Soviet on U.S. Missiles

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union won a guarded endorsement from its six Warsaw Pact allies Tuesday for its planned response to the scheduled deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in western Europe.

A joint statement, issued at the end of a one-day meeting of the top officials of the seven Warsaw Pact countries, endorsed Moscow's view that "the arms race is acquiring an unprecedented scope" and that the United States was developing new strategic weapons and seeking to deploy its new medium-range missiles in Europe in an effort to "attain military superiority."

The statement said that "proceeding from the interest of peace and their security, the states participating in the meeting declare that they will in no case allow military superiority to be achieved over them. They resolutely favor the ensuring of the balance of forces at the lowest level. In this connection, they draw attention to the proclaimed position of their supreme state bodies on this issue."

Diplomatic observers said the reference to "the proclaimed position" involved the Soviet government statement of May 28 warning that the Soviet Union may deploy nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe if the West goes ahead with the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in five Western European countries. Czechoslovakia and East Germany have publicly endorsed the Soviet statement.

The fact that there was no specific reference to the May 28 statement was interpreted by the observers as an indication that Romania and possibly Hungary had insisted on a more conciliatory stand.

The tone of the joint statement, which was distributed by Tass, the Soviet news agency, was unusually moderate and positive. It laid particular emphasis on the need for reductions in nuclear arsenals and expressed "alarm" at the lack of progress at the Soviet-U.S. arms-reduction talks in Geneva.

The Warsaw Pact nations said that particular importance must be attached to efforts to reduce the danger of nuclear confrontation on the European continent."

They expressed "full support" for the Soviet proposals at the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons, adding:

"The participants in the meeting consider it necessary to achieve at least such an accord that would rule out the deployment of new American missiles in West European countries and provide for a corresponding reduction of the existing medium-range weapons systems in Europe with the aim of ensuring balance at the lowest level. The attainment of such an accord is possible if both sides, displaying mutual understanding and political will, will proceed from the broad considerations of peace and security."

The unscheduled summit, kept secret until its communiqué was reported by Moscow television for the evening news broadcast Tuesday night, was attended by the Communist Party leaders, prime ministers, and defense and foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria.

On the eve of the summit, the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, hinted at the main theme of the gathering by assuring in a speech that the scheduled deployment of new U.S. missiles posed a "special danger" and that it would "seriously change the military-political situation" not only in Europe but in the world.

Marshal Ustinov said that "it would be a crime on our part to expose to risks." The Soviet bloc nations posed by "many hundreds of American medium-range nuclear missiles being deployed near the threshold of our common socialist home." It said the Soviet Union would "increase" its defensive might and take countermeasures "jointly with its friends."

The wording of Tuesday night's communiqué suggested that alliance backing was guarded and that at least some of its members must have argued for continued efforts to reach an agreement at Geneva.

Some observers speculated that this could be a tactical move by the Russians as they exert pressure on public opinion in the West in the hope of influencing Western governments to abandon the deployment plans.

INSIDE

■ The State Department's recruitment and promotion of black officers has been set back under Reagan. Page 3.

INSIGHTS

■ Jedda, a byword for unlivable Arab boom towns during the oil rush, has become a city that rates praise. Page 8.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The dollar's strength will the long-awaited decline ever take place? Page 13.

■ The U.S. trade deficit widened to \$6.91 billion. Page 13.

SPECIAL REPORT

■ Constitutional issues of the last decade remain in Scotland despite Margaret Thatcher's election victory. Page 95.

New York Officials Blame Lax Laws for Growth of 'Marijuana Shops'

By Philip Shonan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the front, it looks like any other food store on Manhattan's East Side. But one day last week dozens of people stopped at the Belmont Grocery to buy something other than the food and kitchen goods that line its shelves.

They walked to a tinted glass panel set in a rear wall of the store, on First Avenue, near 91st Street. Through a small hole in the panel, they passed money to a man sitting behind the wall. He then pushed out plastic bags full of what the police say was marijuana.

The police say the grocery, which has not had any recent break-ins, is located in a high-crime area. It is owned by a man who has been arrested twice for selling marijuana. The police say he has been arrested twice for selling marijuana.

While officials hope that legisla-

tion approved Sunday by the state legislature will help shut some of the stores, they say the spread of the stores is out of control.

The bill, if signed by Governor Mario Cuomo as expected, would allow the assets of a marijuana store owner to be confiscated if the owner was charged with a felony drug offense.

The police say it is difficult to estimate sales of illicit businesses, such as dealing in marijuana. According to an estimate by the State Division of Substance Abuse Services, the revenues of marijuana stores in New York City last year totaled at least \$50 million.

The marijuana stores usually package the drug in so-called nickel bags — small plastic bags or manila envelopes containing less than an ounce (28 grams) of marijuana. Each bag costs \$5.

The marijuana stores are "every-

where in the city now, in all five boroughs," said Detective James F. McLaughlin, a spokesman for the New York City Police Department's Narcotics Division.

"We find that some poor areas, like Harlem and certain neighborhoods in Brooklyn and Queens, tend to have more of them. But you'll also have smoke shops in nice, middle-class neighborhoods," he said.

The stores, he said, cater to customers of every income level and age, including children.

The police say the first marijuana store in the city opened in 1977, the year that New York state made the possession of small amounts of marijuana a criminal violation rather than a misdemeanor.

The marijuana stores usually possess more than eight ounces of marijuana or to sell more than 25 grams. The sale of a smaller amount is a misdemeanor, while possession of less than eight ounces can be either a misdemeanor or a violation.

Many marijuana store owners skirt the law, which the police say is one of the most lenient in the nation, by keeping less than eight ounces on hand and selling it to small quantities.

Some pro-marijuana groups contend that the use of marijuana is so popular that its sale in the stores should be made legal.

Px Soviet Alters Stance In Geneva Arms Talks

By Michael Geler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has for the first time modified some aspects of its position at the Geneva negotiations on reducing long-range nuclear missiles. But U.S. administration officials say it is not clear whether the Russians may also become flexible on the more crucial issues dividing the superpowers.

The Russians reportedly have withdrawn demands that the United States deploy no more than four to six new Trident missile-firing submarines, reduce the missiles on each submarine from 24 to 16 and not deploy the new Trident-2 missile under development for those vessels.

The Russians also have stopped demanding that cruise missiles launched from bombers be limited to a range of 360 miles (576 kilometers).

Reagan administration officials say these shifts reflect movement in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, START, which began a year ago, in that the two nations' proposals now are slightly less incompatible. The United States recently altered its START position.

But, administration officials view the demands dropped by the Russians as "peripheral," as one put it, to the main objective of the talks: sharp reductions in the Soviet force of land-based missiles, the

only ones that currently have, theoretically, the capability of wiping out U.S. land-based missiles in a first strike.

The Russians have said some U.S. demands were unrealistic; those that would require the Russians to give up 75 percent of their most prized land-based missile force.

The Reagan administration wants to build 100 new, highly accurate MX land-based missiles. But the United States also is planning for 14 Trident submarines. The first two now at sea carry the Trident-1 missile, which is not as accurate as the MX and cannot be used to attack Soviet missile silos on land.

But the Trident-2 missile, which will not be ready until 1989, is supposed to be accurate enough for that job. Moscow has been trying to block it at the talks.

The Russians, however, have tested and now have a sea-based missile of their own, the SSN-NX-20, which specialists say is probably operational aboard the new Typhoon-class submarine. So the Soviets have been seeking at Geneva to bar new submarine missiles beyond those tested. This would allow them but not the Trident-2.

Why Moscow has backed away from this is not clear. Some officials believe the Russians decided not to try to cut off the submarine force because this could result in deployment of more MX missiles, more threatening stockpiles, they thought, would have to be fired quickly in a crisis.

Some officials speculated that the Russians, whose own land-based missiles are becoming vulnerable, may now be more interested in expanding their sea-based force. But others said that the Russians, without any warm water ports, were not likely to shift too dramatically to reliance on submarines.

Officials here say the Soviet shift on cruise missiles is in keeping with the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation treaty, the SALT-2 agreement, in 1979. In that agreement, which never was ratified by the United States, no range restrictions were placed on cruise missiles launched from bombers.

Administration officials said they likely will submit a new START draft in the next week or so at Geneva, incorporating changes announced by President Ronald Reagan.

Building Hit By Bombs in South Africa

Defense Chief Fears Continued Violence

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Two bombs wrecked South African government offices Tuesday nine miles (14 kilometers) from central Johannesburg, and the country's defense chief warned that citizens had to be prepared for violence.

The police said the bombs, planted at the entrance to an Internal Affairs Department office in the commercial district of Roodepoort, went off within five minutes of each other, causing extensive damage. No one was reported injured.

No one has yet claimed responsibility for the blast, and the police said a warning was telephoned to a local fire station. The four-story building also housed Roodepoort police headquarters.

The chief of the South African Defense Force, General Constand Viljoen, told a Pretoria seminar on revolution in warfare that South Africans had to be prepared to accept certain levels of discomfort, disruption and even violence.

Further South African raids on bases of the nationalized African National Congress in neighboring states could not be ruled out, he said. Hot pursuit across borders and pre-emptive strikes would continue, he added.

■ Unionist Is Sentenced

The Associated Press reported from Cape Town Tuesday that Oscar Pistorius, the black trade unionist found guilty earlier in the month of terrorist activities, was sentenced Tuesday to five years in prison.

Senate Ends Debate On Banning Abortion

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate concluded Tuesday an emotional 10 hours of debate on a constitutional amendment outlawing the right to abortion.

The amendment, sponsored by Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican, would overturn the 1973 Supreme Court decision that established the right to abortions. The amendment states simply, "A right to abortion is not secured by this Constitution."



QUICK CARE — Israeli paramedics treat one of two women hurt Tuesday when a bomb hidden in a loaf of bread exploded in a Jerusalem supermarket.

U.S. Sets Terms for End To Polish Sanctions

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials said Monday they would not remove U.S. economic sanctions against Poland until they were convinced that the military government there truly intended to lift martial law.

Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia reported to President Ronald Reagan Monday on his trip to Poland with Pope John Paul II. He said after the meeting that "there is speculation" that martial law might be lifted on July 22, the anniversary of Polish independence.

"I have the personal impression that there is on the part of the regime a desire to get back in normality and work for the good of the people," Cardinal Krol told reporters.

But an administration official said the cardinal was less optimistic in his meeting with the president. The official expressed concern that the Russians would be unwilling to allow General Wojciech Jaruzelski to ease controls greatly in Poland.

General Jaruzelski, now in Moscow, will be in Poland on July 22.

Administrators acknowledged that there have been discussions within the administration about whether the United States should make a good-will gesture, such as lifting its sanction against Polish fishing in U.S. waters. This was part of a package of economic sanctions announced by the Reagan administration in December 1981 in response to Poland's outlawing of the Solidarity trade union and imposing martial law.

"We want to see true movement and not a facade," a U.S. official said Monday. "We're waiting to see what Poland does."

cov for a meeting of Warsaw Pact nations, hinted soon after the completion of the pope's trip that martial law might be lifted. However, U.S. officials think it unlikely that other opposition demands, notably the release of political prisoners, will be met.

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"We want to see true movement and not a facade," a U.S. official said Monday. "We're waiting to see what Poland does."

One reason the planes are not being sold to Iraq, U.S. officials said, was that production of the aircraft has ended and the French Navy did not wish to give up any of its 61 planes permanently. No figures were available on the cost of the aircraft.

Christian Democrats' Chief Says He Won't Quit Post

(Continued from Page 1)

and miscellaneous groupings won six seats.

It is of great importance, in the view of many foreign and Italian observers, that the losses for the Christian Democrats were not gains for the Communists, who also lost some votes.

The Communists, however, did generally better than most Italian commentators — including some Communist leaders — had expected.

The lack of a Communist surge is the main reason this election has been received by the Italian population in an entirely different mood than 1976, when there was a genuine fear that the Communists were on their way to forming a government.

Mr. Craxi said Monday night that the election had changed nothing in his decision to reject Enrico Berlinguer's offer of a Communist-Socialist minority government, which was made by the Communist leader during the campaign.

Communist mayors and city councils govern most of the biggest Italian cities and several of the key regions in alliances with the Socialists and other parties.

Italian commentators were finding it difficult to provide neat explanations for the election results, and, in fact, the results are contradictory.

The Christian Democrats lost but the Communists did not gain.

Mr. Craxi, who had brought down three governments, made minimal gains for his Socialists and acknowledged that the gains were smaller than he expected.

The dramatic loss by the Christian Democrats has given more relative weight within the Italy government alliance to both Mr. Craxi and to his chief rival, Mr. Spadolini, who was the first non-member of the Christian Democrats to serve as prime minister.

He will now have to be released from prison, although the trial is apt to continue.

Iraq to Get Jet Fighters From France Deal Gives Platform For Firing of Exocets

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — France has agreed to lend Iraq five of its Super Etendard fighter-bombers capable of firing Exocet missiles at Iranian ships and oil facilities, State Department officials confirm.

The deal, worked out in secret last month in Paris, represents a major increase in Iraq's firepower, the officials said Monday. Super Etendards, armed with Exocets, were used by Argentina to sink two British ships — the destroyer Sheffield and a container ship — in the Falklands conflict last year.

A report of the loan appeared Friday in Le Monde, a Paris newspaper. On Monday, French officials confirmed the accuracy of the report to the United States, officials said.

Since the outbreak of fighting between Iraq and Iran in 1980, U.S. officials said, France, which sides with Iraq, has sold approximately \$3 billion worth of military equipment to that country. The Iraqis, they said, have had the Exocet missile for some time, but have not had effective "platforms" for firing it.

The Super Etendard, the French Navy's chief carrier fighter-bomber, is being adapted for the Iraqis by two French manufacturers, Dassault-Breguet and the National Aviation Engine Research and Construction Co. Le Monde reported that Iraqi pilots are being trained in France to fly the planes.

According to Le Monde, Iraq's deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, asked France for the Super Etendard early in the year for use against Iranian oil installations. The request was renewed when Mr. Aziz visited Paris in May.

One reason the planes are not being sold to Iraq, U.S. officials said, was that production of the aircraft has ended and the French Navy did not wish to give up any of its 61 planes permanently. No figures were available on the cost of the aircraft.

WORLD BRIEFS

Civilians Kill 60 Afghan Soldiers

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Civilians killed 60 Afghan soldiers and displayed their bodies in Paghman, nine miles (15 kilometers) from Kabul, to protest the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, a diplomat said Tuesday. He said the incident occurred June 13 or 14.

Soviet helicopters bombed villages around Paghman and in the Shahr-e-Kot region northeast of the village beginning June 15, he said, and Soviet warplanes hit villages in the region Friday. The diplomat, who asked not to be identified, had no estimates of casualties.

Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December 1979. Now, about 100,000 to 200,000 U.S.-supported guerrillas are fighting 105,000 Soviet troops and 30,000 Afghan soldiers. The rebels want to overthrow the Soviet-backed government and turn Afghanistan into an independent, fundamentalist Islamic nation.

Soyuz-9 Docks With Space Station

MOSCOW (AP) — Two Soviet cosmonauts docked their Soyuz space capsule with the orbiting space station Salyut-7 on Tuesday, less than a day after the two crews exchanged visits.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov were reported feeling well and were fulfilling their flight program after entering the Salyut, the news agency said. They said the cosmonauts had performed "complicated maneuvers" to prepare for docking described as "one of the major operations" of their mission.

Two months ago, another Soyuz craft narrowly missed docking with the space station. Western monitoring stations said the vehicles passed within yards of each other. Soviet reports said afterward that the flight path of the craft, Soyuz-8, was incorrect and that the three-man crew was brought back to Earth 48 hours after launching because of fears for their safety.

Reagan Releases 1980 Carter Data

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign had inside information from the opposition, including the leaked minutes of a "brainstorming session" by aides to President Jimmy Carter, documents released by the White House showed Tuesday.

The voluminous material, turned over to the Justice Department, was given to reporters less than four hours before Mr. Reagan was to be questioned about the political controversy during his 18th formal news conference.

The sheaf of papers was found in the files of administration officials David K. Gergen and Francis S.M. Hodson, who together assembled the material used to coach Mr. Reagan for his only campaign debate with Mr. Carter three years ago. But the two officials, along with the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker III, and the budget director, David A. Stockman, who also helped coach Mr. Reagan for the debate, said the material they received was not the final briefing book prepared for Mr. Carter. The Reagan aides have all denied knowing how the material was obtained.

U.S. Embassy in Salvador Attacked

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — The U.S. Embassy was attacked Monday by gunmen, who presumably were Salvadoran rebels. The attackers raked the building with machine-gun fire and set off an explosion, according to a spokesman for the embassy. No one was reported injured in the attack.

The embassy spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said the attackers fired from a car that was passing the embassy several minutes before an explosion was set off in the street in front of the building. Ten minutes later, the gunmen, in a speeding pickup truck, fired their machine guns at the building.

Only security guards were in the embassy at the time of the attack, the spokesman said, and a few shots hit the office of the director of the Agency for International Development. About 200 Salvadoran security guards, including police and army units, searched the vicinity for the attackers. They believe the gunmen to be leftist guerrillas. No arrests were reported.

Toll Reaches 900 in Indian Floods

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — The toll in floods in India's western state of Gujarat climbed Tuesday to more than 900 dead or missing, and the weather office predicted more rain.

The Press Trust of India news agency reported that 424 people had been killed and more than 500 are missing. Most of the victims were from the Junagadh district, the worst-hit area. Thousands of people were reported still marooned by swirling floodwaters in the low-lying areas of Junagadh.

On Monday night, the agency reported, the weather office in Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat, forecast more heavy rain. New storms were expected over the Saurashtra region, which was inundated by last week's storms and floods.

Dutch Choose Cruise Missile Site

THE HAGUE (AP) — The Netherlands has chosen an air force base near the Belgian border as the place where its share of NATO cruise missiles will be deployed — if the Dutch decide to accept the 48 weapons.

The location, which was disclosed in a letter to parliament Tuesday after about a year of consultation and surveys, is Woensdrecht, a reserve base in the southwestern Netherlands.

The choice, well in advance of the scheduled selection date in September, reflects the center-right government's commitment to preparations for deployment, without making a final decision on whether to accept the missiles themselves. It was in line with the government's pledge not to make any active preparations without approval of parliament.

EC Fusion Chamber Passes Test

CULHAM, England (Reuters) — After five years in construction, the European Community's fusion chamber has passed its first test in an effort to eventually imitate how the sun makes energy, according to project officials. They hope the machine, known as the Joint European Torus (JET), will reach temperatures higher than those at the core of the sun, high enough so the controlled fusion process, the forcing together of atoms, will produce more energy than it uses.

The fusion chamber at Culham, near Oxford, the largest in the world, was switched on for a tenth of a second on Saturday at 60,000 amperes, slightly over one percent of the current scientists want to eventually use.

The same day, U.S. scientists put a current of one million amperes through its Tokamak reactor at Princeton.

While the EC and U.S. projects are the most advanced, Japan and the Soviet Union are also working on developing nuclear fusion.

U.S. Ambassador Assailed in India

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Demonstrators in New Delhi and Calcutta demanded Tuesday the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Harry G. Barnes and burned him in effigy for remarks in which he compared the Sikh and Puerto Rican independence movements.

Mr. Barnes was asked June 10 why Washington granted a visa to Jagjit Singh Chauhan, a leader of the Sikh secessionist movement for Punjab. Mr. Barnes replied: "There are people who come to India, for instance, who advocate a separate, independent Puerto Rico. We as a country think the people of Puerto Rico have had a chance to express their opinion — if they want to become free as a separate, independent state they have a choice of doing it, but we don't go around complaining because somebody happens to come to India from time to time and talk about Puerto Rico."

Mr. Barnes tried Tuesday to clarify his comments. "I was only commenting on the question to which I understood to refer to the exercise of free speech in the United States and in India. I was not drawing any analysis and any such interpretation is therefore incorrect," he said. Several demonstrations against Mr. Barnes took place at the U.S. Embassy following publication of his remarks. The protesters have demanded that Mr. Barnes apologize and that he be withdrawn immediately.

Europarliment To Meet Today

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament will meet Wednesday in a two-day special session because Greece will not allow West Germany to sum up its

six-month presidency of the European Community during the Greek term, which begins Friday.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, will address the Parliament Wednesday and Chancellor Helmut Kohl will report Thursday on the European summit in Stuttgart.

60 Afghan Soldiers

With Space Station

es 1980 Carter Day

in Salvador Attacks

100 in Indian Flood

Cruise Missile Site

umber Passes Test

Assailed in Ind

To Meet Today



OUT OF UNIFORM — A girl slipped through the ranks as Prince Charles inspected an honor guard on Monday at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Warhead to Be Rushed For MX Deployment

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Mark-21 nuclear warhead has become the latest of several parts of the MX system that apparently will have to be rushed to meet the December 1986 deployment date chosen by President Ronald Reagan for the intercontinental ballistic missile, according to congressional and Department of Defense sources.

"The MX has faced some unique delays," a Pentagon official said last week, "and we have had to compress schedules giving us less ability to make changes."

A meeting was held Friday at the Pentagon to discuss how the testing, production and construction problems involving the missile, its warhead and the facilities involved in its basing could be handled so that the first 10 MXs can be in their silos at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming and declared operational by the end of 1986.

"The MX is a matter of priorities," an official said, "and we have to define what else might have to be given up to get it done."

In a memo two months ago, according to informed sources, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger was told by Richard L. Wagner, his assistant for atomic energy, that it was "unlikely" that the Department of Energy could have the planned new MX warhead ready "earlier than the spring or summer of 1987."

This month, the Air Force ballistic missile office, which is in charge of the MX program, reported to its superiors at the systems command that it did not believe the new war-

head would be ready for planned MX flight tests. The office said it wanted to study arming the first MX missiles with the existing Mark-12A warhead rather than wait for the new one, sources said.

A Senate critic of the MX said last week that the administration was pushing the 1986 date because "any delay will push it back to near the Trident-2," the submarine-launched missile which is on the drawing boards. That missile, expected to be operational in 1989, will be able to perform the same tasks as the MX, but would not have the vulnerability of the land-based system.

On Friday, Henry E. Carter Jr., the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said Mr. Reagan was "holding to the 1986 date because 'the sooner we get the MX, the better deterrence is going to be.'

The Carter administration chose the Mark-12A warhead for the MX because it was in production. It has an explosive power of 340 kilotons (the equivalent of 340,000 tons of TNT) or almost 30 times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb and three of them were being placed atop 300 Minuteman-3 missiles in a modernization program started by the Nixon administration.

Under Mr. Reagan, the Pentagon decided on a more powerful warhead for the MX. It will have the power of nearly 500 kilotons and a more accurate guidance system. Because it is now, however, it must undergo flight tests and underground explosive tests which take time.

Land Reform Debate Flares in El Salvador

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Christian Democratic Party's legislative leader has asserted that efforts by El Salvador's rightist leaders to modify the country's land-reform program "will close the door on peaceful land redistribution."

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, party leader in the 60-member Constituent Assembly, said Monday that land-reform provisions in the draft constitution now being considered would also "butcher the arguments of leftist guerrillas who contend violence is the only way to bring social and economic justice to El Salvador."

His denunciation came after a week of debate in which the Christian Democrats tried to change the way the draft constitution deals with land reform.

The effort has failed so far, Mr. Rey Prendes said, because of tough resistance by the far-right National Republican Alliance of Roberto d'Aubuisson, the former Salvadorean Army major who is president of the assembly, and the unwillingness of key swing-vote parties to oppose him.

"This means there will never be agrarian reform in El Salvador," said Antonio Morales Erlich, the Christian Democrats' deputy party chairman. If the constitution stands as written, he predicted, there will be more "social mea-sures" and "peasant frustration."

The drafting commission, however, said articles dealing with land reform and election schedules remained to be completed in talks among party leaders before the final assembly vote. The dispute over land reform, brought into the open Monday, apparently has elicited disagreement over election schedules.

The land-reform struggle reflects a more fundamental split between Mr. d'Aubuisson's rightist party, known as ARENA, its Spanish acronym, and the Christian Democrats, generally regarded as moderate.

Joyce S.D.

U.S. Blacks Upset With Progress as Diplomats

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At a recent gathering of black Foreign Service employees, Terence A. Todman, a veteran diplomat, recalled the "deep sadness" he felt as he left Washington in 1978 for his most recent assignment as ambassador to Spain.

"It meant that at the important high-level functions here, there simply would be no blacks to let the world know that our nation is truly multiracial," said Mr. Todman, who is regarded as the State Department's most prominent black career officer. He added: "It's distressing to think that five years later, that's still the case."

Mr. Todman's comments brought nods of agreement at a recent gathering of the Thursday Luncheon Group, an organization of black Foreign Service officers that has often expressed concern about the number of blacks in the upper levels of the State Department.

As of March 31, 1983, according to department statistics, members of minority groups accounted for 11.5 percent of Foreign Service officers serving in the United States and abroad, and of the total of 3,744 officers, 234, or about 6.3 percent, were black. Four years ago, members of minority groups accounted for 8.3 percent of Foreign Service officers serving in the country and abroad.

Donald F. McHenry, the U.S. representative at the United Nations in the administration of President Jimmy Carter, and currently a professor of diplomacy at Georgetown University, described the State Department's recruitment and promotion of black officers as "a massive problem." He added: "There's been a clear setback under the Reagan administration, and that, after a period of substantial progress, emphasizes the setback."

The scarcity of blacks is even greater in senior policymaking positions, said Representative George W. Crockett Jr., a Michigan Democrat who is a member of the House

Foreign Affairs Committee. According to figures compiled by Mr. Crockett, only seven of the 127 current ambassadorial positions are now held by blacks, down from a high of 14 during the Carter administration.

And of these, only one, Mr. Todman, holds a European ambassadorial post. The other black ambassadors are assigned to Trinidad and Tobago, Malawi, Togo, Guyana, Sierra Leone and Malaysia.

For the first time in more than a decade, Mr. Crockett said, no blacks serve as assistant secretary of state in any of the department's regional bureaus. Only four blacks work at the next level, as deputy assistant secretary.

However, a spokesman for the State Department emphasized that there has been significant improvement in the number of blacks entering the Foreign Service as career candidates in recent years, with the yearly average of blacks hired in the past five years constituting 12 percent of the total.

"We have relatively few blacks and other minorities at senior grade levels," said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified. He added though, that "in a system such as ours, where most recruitment is at the bottom, it takes time before affirmative action programs will impact at the top."

A 1977 task force headed by Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance concluded that the Foreign Service suffered from an image as "elitist, self-satisfied, a walled-in barony populated by smug white males, an old-boy system in which men and minorities cannot possibly hope to be treated with equity in such matters as promotions and senior-level responsibilities."

Until recently in fact, Mr. Todman, 57, was one of the few black diplomats who seemed to have risen steadily through the State Department ranks. He entered the Foreign Service in 1956, has served in key posts in Africa and Central America, and been ambassador to Chad, Costa Rica and the Republic of Guinea.

In 1978, he was named ambassador to Spain, the first black to head what is called a "class-I embassy," a term applied to large diplomatic missions or those regarded as especially important.

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It was distressing then, to some of the black career officers gathered around Mr. Todman recently, that his career had suffered what they perceived as a setback by the appointment earlier this month of Thomas O. Enders, the former assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, as ambassador to Spain.

To make room for Mr. Enders

there, Mr. Todman is expected to be moved to Denmark, a "class-3 embassy." But Mr. Todman denies

that the Denmark job would be a step down.

"Very frankly, I was asked if I was interested in Denmark, and I said, absolutely yes," he said. He also noted that most ambassadorial assignments last for two or three years, and that he had served in Spain for slightly more than five years.

War Powers Act Seen as Still Valid

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that the War Powers Act, which requires congressional authorization for prolonged U.S. military involvement in hostile situations, was not overturned by last week's Supreme Court ruling that congressional votes are unconstitutional.

The committee chairman, Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, and Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, the committee's ranking minority member, said Monday in a joint statement that they do not believe the 1973 law is invalid.

It obliges the president to obtain congressional approval to keep U.S. troops abroad in hostile circumstances for more than 60 days.

"The basic feature of the War Powers Act survives: its requirement for congressional authorization of any prolonged U.S. military involvement in hostilities," the senators said.

Committee staff sources said the

two senators, who based their statement on an opinion from the committee's legal counsel, conceded that the court decision removes the provision under which the House and Senate could order the president to remove forces from such a situation after 60 days.

The Supreme Court ruled Thursday that legislative veto powers written into laws delegating authority to U.S. agencies are an unconstitutional infringement on the executive branch's powers.

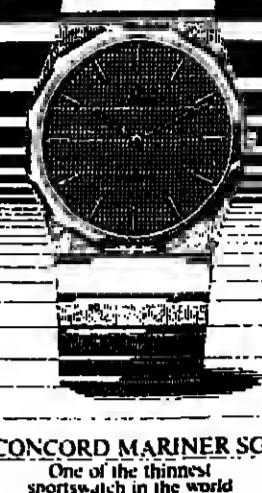
Germans Refuse Hepatitis Vaccine

Reuters

PARIS — West Germany has returned a batch of French-made hepatitis vaccine after reports that U.S. blood plasma had been used in its production, leading to fears about blood transfusions and the disease.

A French Health Ministry official said no cases of the disease, which suppresses the body's natural immunity, have been reported among the 500,000 recipients of the vaccine.

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He Vive l'As



Mitterrand Is Grilled On Top French Issues At Rare 'Media Event'

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Few observers of the French political scene could recall anything quite like it.

There, at the breakfast hour on Tuesday, was President François Mitterrand helping launch a new

radio program by fielding hard, probing questions from, and even being interrupted by, three professional journalists from Europe 1, a popular commercial station.

"It was a media event, considering it was commercial radio," commented a French business executive later in the day, "and considering the difficult problems here, he came across well."

The issues raised can be heard repeatedly throughout the country and were partly based on what listeners had suggested in advance. Why is everyone so disappointed in the government's economic policies? Will there be early parliamentary elections? Why are taxes still going up? What about unemployment? Whatever happened to those lofty socialist ideas and promises? What does the government say about the opposition, Chad and the neutron bomb?

With the questions getting rougher and zeroing in on *la crise* of France's worsening unemployment and chronic inflation, President Mitterrand appeared determined more and more to convince the country that his brand of socialism could work.

Sounding like conservative leaders of most other Western industrialized nations, Mr. Mitterrand said that "for the left, for the parties within the government, there is only one way possible — inflation must be reduced at all costs." He said this meant getting the inflation rate down to 5 percent from its current 9-percent level by the end of next year.

At one point the French leader said he remained determined to "put things right" during his seven-year term, but he also said in response to a question that he "never doubted that my first three years would be the most difficult."

At one point during the lively give-and-take with newsmen, the difficulties came through of reconciling socialist principles with economic reality. "Rigor must always be blended with a considerable effort in favor of social justice," he emphasized. "You cannot in two years solve problems that have not been solved for 10 years."

On other topics, Mr. Mitterrand said that France would continue providing logistic and other backing to Chad, which is currently fighting a rebel invasion, under a 1976 agreement, and he warned Libya against "adventures" in Africa. Also, he said that France was ready to mass-produce a neutron warhead but no decision had yet been made.

But despite this news, to most observers the presidential appear-

ance was mostly a media happening. "It represented a new effort to get our message across — to communicate differently," a presidential adviser said, hinting that the unusual appearance on a commercial station would be followed by other presidential appearances in coming weeks.

Traditionally, French presidents, including Mr. Mitterrand, have preferred communicating with the nation through state-controlled television and with prepared questions and answers.

Speaking in firm, intimate tones and sounding as if his comments were spontaneous, Mr. Mitterrand gave the impression of a political leader seeking approval or re-election. But he quickly ruled out any early elections or a national referendum, as some opposition leaders have recently suggested.

"Why would you want me to dissolve a body which is in full session and which supports the government? ... One should not always confuse deliberating and challenging," he said.

To some observers, the president's goal appeared to be to improve his sagging popularity — and of that of his government — against a backdrop of a stagnant economy, new and unpopular tax increases and an increasingly vociferous opposition to Socialist rule from both inside and outside leftist ranks.

Asked whether he still accepted his 1981 election slogan, "la force tranquille," Mr. Mitterrand said, "The force inside me and the quiet have not changed because nothing deep has changed in me."



François Mitterrand

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Malawi Vote Tests Mood Of Populace

Deaths of Politicians Shock Many Citizens

Reuters

LILONGWE, Malawi — Malawi's second general election since independence in 1964 begins Wednesday during a period of political uncertainty in the small southern African nation.

The country is a one-party state under the autocratic rule of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, so the election is not likely to produce any major change.

But it could indicate the effect on Malawi's 6.2 million people of a series of recent events which have disturbed this poor splinter of land between Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique.

Western and nonaligned diplomats said the voting turnout could be a pointer to the popularity of the ruling Malawi Congress Party and of M. Banda, who led the nation to independence from Britain and has ruled it ever since.

The diplomats said the violent death last month of a prominent member of parliament and three former ministers, including the popular secretary-general of the Malawi Congress Party, Dick Matenje, had shaken many Malawians.

Exiled opposition politicians in neighboring states have said the four were murdered amid a political struggle to succeed Mr. Banda, who is believed to be in his 80s.

The diplomats and other independent sources, who declined to be identified, said they were convinced the men had been shot, but the identity and motive of the killers were unknown.

The government said the men died in a car crash, their vehicle tumbling 100 feet (30 meters) down a hillside on a road leading to Mo-

zambique.

Other events that have unsettled Malawian politics lately included the death sentence for treason passed in April on a former justice minister, Orton Chirwa, and his wife, Vera. The two are leaders of the exiled opposition Malawi Freedom Movement.

In the same month Attati Mpakati, head of the other main opposition grouping, the militant Socialist League of Malawi, was murdered in Zimbabwe.

It has not been possible to gauge the reaction of Malawians as they prepare for the two-day parliamentary election, because political campaigning is banned.

Candidates are expressly forbidden to make speeches in order to prevent "unscrupulous characters" unduly influencing the electorate, a government official said.

Malawi's unique system of parliamentary elections rests heavily on the authority of the president. Mr. Banda is responsible for approving candidates wishing to run and for their continuing in parliament after the poll.

He told candidates at a mass rally earlier this month that they served in the National Assembly at his pleasure and must abide by the four commandments of the Malawi Congress Party — unity, loyalty, obedience and discipline — and always respect the villagers who voted for them, or risk being removed.

Finally, Mr. Banda set a December 1984 target date for a projected rule to require use of a fuel additive designed to curb post-crash explosions by minimizing the tendency of fuel to break up into highly volatile mists.

Mistimed Jettisoning of Gondola Blamed in Death of 2 Balloonists

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SCHWEINFURT, West Germany — American balloonists Maxie Anderson and Don Ida, nearing the East German border in an international balloon race, deliberately jettisoned the aluminum gondola from their balloon before their fatal crash Monday, West German aviation officials said.

The Schweinfurt state prosecutor, Walter Mueller, heading the investigation into the balloon accident that killed Mr. Anderson, 48, and Mr. Ida, 49, said aviation experts established that the men had jettisoned the gondola holding them, but the maneuver was apparently mistimed.

Their balloon had a mechanism to dump the basket while hovering a few feet from the ground but this evidently happened too early and at a much higher altitude than they wanted," Mr. Mueller said. Both men suffered massive internal injuries as a result of the crash near the village of Schöderding, 18 miles (29 kilometers) north of here.

In 1978, Mr. Anderson, with Ben Abruzzo and Larry Newman, all of Albuquerque, New Mexico, made

the first balloon flight across the Atlantic in the Double Eagle II. Mr. Anderson and his son made the first balloon crossing of the United States in 1980.

In Paris, where the race originated Sunday, it was announced that the Polish balloonists, Stefan Makne and Ireneusz Cicak, landed south of the Anderson-Ida balloon Tuesday morning between Regensburg and Ingolstadt, West Germany, after traveling a distance of 435 miles, to win the 1983 Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race.

A spokesman for the race, sponsored by the Aero-Club de France, said it appeared the basket on the Anderson-Ida balloon had separated from its crown before the crash.

He said Mr. Anderson had tried to land once apparently missed his approach, and was coming in for a second try when the accident happened.

Mr. Mueller said an amateur photographer shot movies of the helium-filled balloon minutes before it crashed. The crash itself was not captured on film.

The two Americans radioed that they were going to make an emergency landing.

U.S. Unit to Seek Rule Requiring

Nonflammable Seats on Airliners

By Richard Wurkin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — J. Lynn Helms, the head of the Federal Aviation Administration, has said that he expected to start a lengthy rule-making process next month to require use of a layer of fire-blocking material on airplane seats. But he added that it would be three or four years before the improved seats would be in use.

Mr. Helms said Monday that it would take that long to complete the rule-making process and gear up for production of the fire-retarding materials. He said the effort was significant because "seats are far by the largest contributor to a cabin fire." The safety layer would be installed on seat bottoms and backs between the decorative outer fabric and the flammable polyurethane foam that forms the main seat contours.

In testimony before a House panel, the FAA chief also revealed that he hoped by December 1984 to start similar rule-making to require installation of wall and ceiling panels with improved flame resistance. He said the first full-scale demonstrations of such panels were to be conducted Tuesday at his agency's Technical Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

It was estimated that it would require at least a year of such tests to perfect the panels and thereby pave the way for proposing a rule to require their use. Tests on the fire-blocking materials, to prove not only technical feasibility but wearability and economy, were begun three years ago and not completed until earlier this year.

Finally, Mr. Helms set a December 1984 target date for a projected rule to require use of a fuel additive designed to curb post-crash explosions by minimizing the tendency of fuel to break up into highly volatile mists.

Pentecostal Family Is Greeted in Tel Aviv

Reuters

TEL AVIV — A Pentecostal family from Siberia arrived Tuesday after a 23-year struggle to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Five of the 15 family members spent five years in sanctuary in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

They said they wanted to live in Israel because of their attachment to the Bible. Only Jews have the right to reside in Israel, but the Interior Ministry is empowered to make exceptions.

The Vashchenko family, headed by Pyotr and Augustina Vashchenko, arrived from Vienna and were greeted with bouquets by sympathizers.

"We hope the Israeli government can do something for us because we want to stay here," said Lidya Vashchenko, 32, the eldest daughter. She was released by the Soviet Union 2½ months ago and came to Israel to continue the campaign for her family.

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Half of Women in Third World Are Anemic, WHO Study Finds

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Virtually half of women, and two-thirds of pregnant women, in the Third World suffer from iron-deficiency anemia, according to a World Health Organization report released Tuesday.

Lack of iron, an essential nutrient, is associated with higher maternal mortality, the report says, and lowers work capacity. The report concludes that because anemia is so widespread in the Third World, mainly because of malnutrition, the condition must be given "high priority" in preventive action.

In Africa, 63 percent of pregnant women and 40 percent of non-pregnant women are anemic; in Asia the figures are 65 and 57 percent, and in Latin America, 30 percent and 15 percent.

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Offensive PHOTOPHOTOGRAPHY



General Prem Tinsulanonda, left, the prime minister of Thailand, about to receive his dinner guests in Bangkok Monday with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafee of Malaysia, Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States and Foreign Minister Shinjiro Abe of Japan.

Shultz Seems to Back 'Any Means' To Find U.S. Soldiers in Vietnam

New York Times Service

BANGKOK — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz appeared Tuesday to endorse private armed efforts to recover the remains of American servicemen in Indochina. Mr. Shultz, speaking at a press conference at the end of a meeting of Southeast Asian nations, said that the American government is for "any means that can be effective" in finding and recovering the remains of 2,494 Americans listed as missing in action.

He also refused to rule out possible government support for a future recovery mission headed by James G. (Bo) Gritz, a former U.S.

Gandhi Is Expected to Press Shultz For World Monetary Conference

Washington Post Service

At this stage, India is seeking informal consultations among leaders of the industrialized and non-industrialized nations before formal negotiations, possibly under the auspices of the United Nations, could begin.

"We hope we will learn something in response," a senior Indian official said.

For their part, officials at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi said they expected the question of international monetary reform to be high on the list of topics to be discussed by Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz is the highest-ranking U.S. official to travel to India since a short trip by President Jimmy Carter in January 1978.

Army Special Forces officer in Vietnam who led an abortive mission into Laos last year.

Mr. Shultz's comments contradicted previous assertions by the Reagan administration that it considers such private efforts illegal and damaging to official attempts to gain release of the remains.

Immediately following the press conference, U.S. State Department officials traveling with Mr. Shultz said that he had not meant to endorse such private efforts and the Reagan administration remains opposed to them.

They said Mr. Shultz might have been confused because he was not

fully briefed about the issue, was not familiar with Mr. Gritz's history, and had apparently misunderstood a question about recovering the remains.

When asked at the press conference whether the United States would support a future mission by Mr. Gritz, Mr. Shultz responded, "The answer is very unlikely, but these things would have to be looked upon case by case."

While trying to clarify Mr. Shultz's remarks, one senior administration official also said that the administration "has information in its possession that precludes ruling out the possibility that live Americans are being held captive in Indochina."

Mr. Shultz's comments and the subsequent clarifications grew out of a planned effort by the administration to make the recovery of American remains in Indochina a major issue at the meeting in Bangkok of foreign ministers from five Southeast Asian nations and so-called dialogue partners, including Japan, Canada, Australia, West Germany and the United States.

Addressing the foreign ministers of the five nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines — Mr. Shultz asked Tuesday for their help in accounting for the Americans missing in Indochina.

An administration official accompanying Mr. Shultz on his four-nation Asian trip later said that the ministers pledged to provide whatever help they can.

Strong Dollar Spurs Americans to Travel Abroad

By Thomas B. Rosenstiel
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Americans have begun their vacation travel, but the benefit to the U.S. economy could be decidedly mixed.

Attracted by favorable exchange rates and low air fares, many are spending their vacation dollars overseas.

At the same time, vacationers from abroad are visiting the United States in fewer numbers, and domestic travel is rising only moderately.

"The only reason we aren't running more business Europe," said David Venz of Trans World Airlines, "is frankly we don't have enough airplanes to send over there." The U.S. Travel Data Center in Washington, D.C., an industry group which bases its studies on consumer surveys, predicts that Americans will take 12 percent more trips this summer than last, both domestically and internationally.

This suggests that Americans will take about as many vacations in 1983 and 1984 — hardly spectacular travel years, but better than last year.

The U.S. Passport Office report that applications are running 24 percent ahead of last year through June 8, most with Europe marked as the destination.

Airlines and travel agencies confirm the trend. TWA reports bookings to Europe are up 33 percent, and its "super saver" tours are up 166 percent over last year. Tours to the Middle East and Egypt are up 116 percent.

"We've done more business in Europe through May than we did all last year," said Thomas Zamonsky of San Vicente Travel in Los Angeles.

Sudan Students Leaving Egypt By Military Airlift

United Press International

CAIRO — Military C-130 and Buffalo transports began flying 13,000 stranded Sudanese students back to Khartoum on Tuesday.

The students, who cannot afford air fare, were stranded in Egypt after a fire destroyed the Nile steamer Tenth of Ramadan in late May.

At least 300 people died in the fire. The vessel was one of only two steamers that transport passengers cheaply from Aswan in southern Egypt to Sudan. The capacity of the other ship does not exceed 600 passengers weekly.

The students staged peaceful demonstrations in Aswan and Cairo last week, demanding that the Egyptian government provide assistance in sending them back to Khartoum.

The administration official accompanying Mr. Shultz on his four-nation Asian trip later said that the ministers pledged to provide whatever help they can.

The probable reasons:
• The strength of the dollar against most foreign currencies. The dollar in Britain, for instance, is worth nearly 65 percent more than four years ago.

• Air fares generally are lower than last year. The standard fare for flying from the West Coast to London on the weekend, for instance, has dropped from \$1,120 to \$799.

• International air fares, which remain regulated, cannot change as quickly and unpredictably as domestic fares, making travel planning easier.

• Planning and price comparisons among travelers. "People have become better shoppers," said Patricia Durieka of the Travel Industry Association of America.

• In recent weeks, air fares with-

in the United States have been rising rapidly.

Overseas travel is good news for travel agents, airlines and U.S. car rental and hotel chains with operations abroad, but it also means vacation dollars that might be spent in the United States are going overseas.

Also, the currency exchange rates that make London and Paris a bargain this summer make the

United States more expensive for foreign travelers.

Travel abroad has dropped to such an extent that international traffic on American carriers is off so far this year by 2.6 percent, according to the Air Transport Association.

John Caulfield of the U.S. Passport Office said visa applications by Europeans have dropped, even from last year's low levels.

Most 'Super Coach' Air Fares to End in U.S.

By Bill Sing
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With passenger travel continuing to grow because of the economic recovery, major airlines are quietly eliminating many discount fares and raising other fares in an effort to end record financial losses.

Almost all major U.S. carriers — including United, American, Trans World, Delta, Continental and Western — plan on Friday to cut from most markets their popular "super coach" fares, which have provided unrestricted discounts of 20 percent off regular coach fares and have been used by as many as one-third of the passengers at some airports.

Airlines and travel agencies confirm the trend. TWA reports bookings to Europe are up 33 percent, and its "super saver" tours are up 166 percent over last year. Tours to the Middle East and Egypt are up 116 percent.

"We've done more business in Europe through May than we did all last year," said Thomas Zamonsky of San Vicente Travel in Los Angeles.

competitors follow suit. Several airlines said they are considering matching Eastern's move.

The fare changes follow the abolition this spring of the \$99 unrestricted transcontinental fares that many airlines had offered during the slow winter period, and general increases at some airlines. "Super saver" discounts are still in place at most airlines, but they carry restrictions on when a ticket may be bought and when a passenger may travel.

The airlines say that higher fares are needed to end three straight years of operating losses, together totaling more than \$2 billion. They attribute the losses principally to the recession, which cut deeply into travel and led airlines and a series of fare wars in an effort to win back passengers.

A record 89.5 percent of pas-

sengers traveled on discounted fares between January and March, cutting further into profits.

"Some of the price bloodbath we've had over the last several years is abating," said Julius Malulis, an airline analyst for the Wall Street brokerage firm of Salomon Bros. He predicted that ending or cutting back the use of the "super coach" fare will result in average revenue gains of \$10 million to \$15 million for each major airline.

The fare increases could be temporary, and fare wars could resume now or in the fall if passenger demand decreases as it did last year. "If any major competitor does not go along, to be competitive we may have to keep them [super coach fares]," said Joe Hopkins, a United Airlines spokesman.

Fares typically are raised for the peak summer travel season, but analysts say that these increases — like those of summer 1982 — are likely to stay because of an increase in traffic. Passenger travel for the 11 major U.S. airlines was up 6.3 percent in May over the same month a year ago, and several airlines have said that advance bookings for the summer also are strong.

Encouraged by stronger traffic, airlines began raising fares in April. American Airlines then introduced a plan — matched by most of its competitors — to simplify fares into four basic types based on mileage. The plan eliminated many discounts, including night coach fares, and also put greater advance booking and minimum stay restrictions on "super saver" fares.

Marion Monroe, 'Dick and Jane' Author, Dies

United Press International
LONG BEACH, California — Marion Monroe, 85, the child psychologist and co-author of the "Dick and Jane" books that introduced millions of Americans to reading, died in a hospital here Saturday, a spokesman said Monday.

The cause of death was not disclosed.

Miss Monroe was co-author of the textbook series that was read in U.S. schools from the 1940s through the early 1970s. Her co-author was the late William S. Gray of the University of Chicago.

The "Dick and Jane" series was unsurpassed in terms of longevity until the books were criticized as racist and sexist, said Charles M. Brown, associate dean of the School of Education at the University of Southern California.

The objection was that everybody who did anything active by way of role models was male," Mr. Brown said. "The women were pictured in the kitchen with aprons."

The characters were stereotypically of north European ancestry.

Miss Monroe's other books included "Children Who Cannot Read," "Growing Into Reading," "Learn to Listen," "My First Pic-

ture Dictionary" and "The First Talking Alphabet."

Eelco N. van Kleffens

NEW YORK (NYT) — Eelco N. van Kleffens, 88, who was foreign minister of the Netherlands government-in-exile during World War II, died June 17 at his home in Almada, Portugal.

Mr. van Kleffens was a delegate to the United Nations and ambassador to the United States from 1947 to 1950 and also served as president of the UN General Assembly in 1954.

He later served as the Dutch de-

legate to the European Coal and Steel Community until 1957.

Alberto E. Ginastera, 67, one of Argentina's best-known composers, Saturday 10 at Geneva hospital, his wife said Sunday.

Charles P. Taft, 85, former mayor of Cincinnati, a founder of the World Council of Churches and son of President William Howard Taft, at a residence for the elderly in Cincinnati on Friday.

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Other deaths:

Senichi Tanigaki, 71, former Japanese education minister and lower house member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, of a heart ailment in Tokyo, the party said Tuesday.

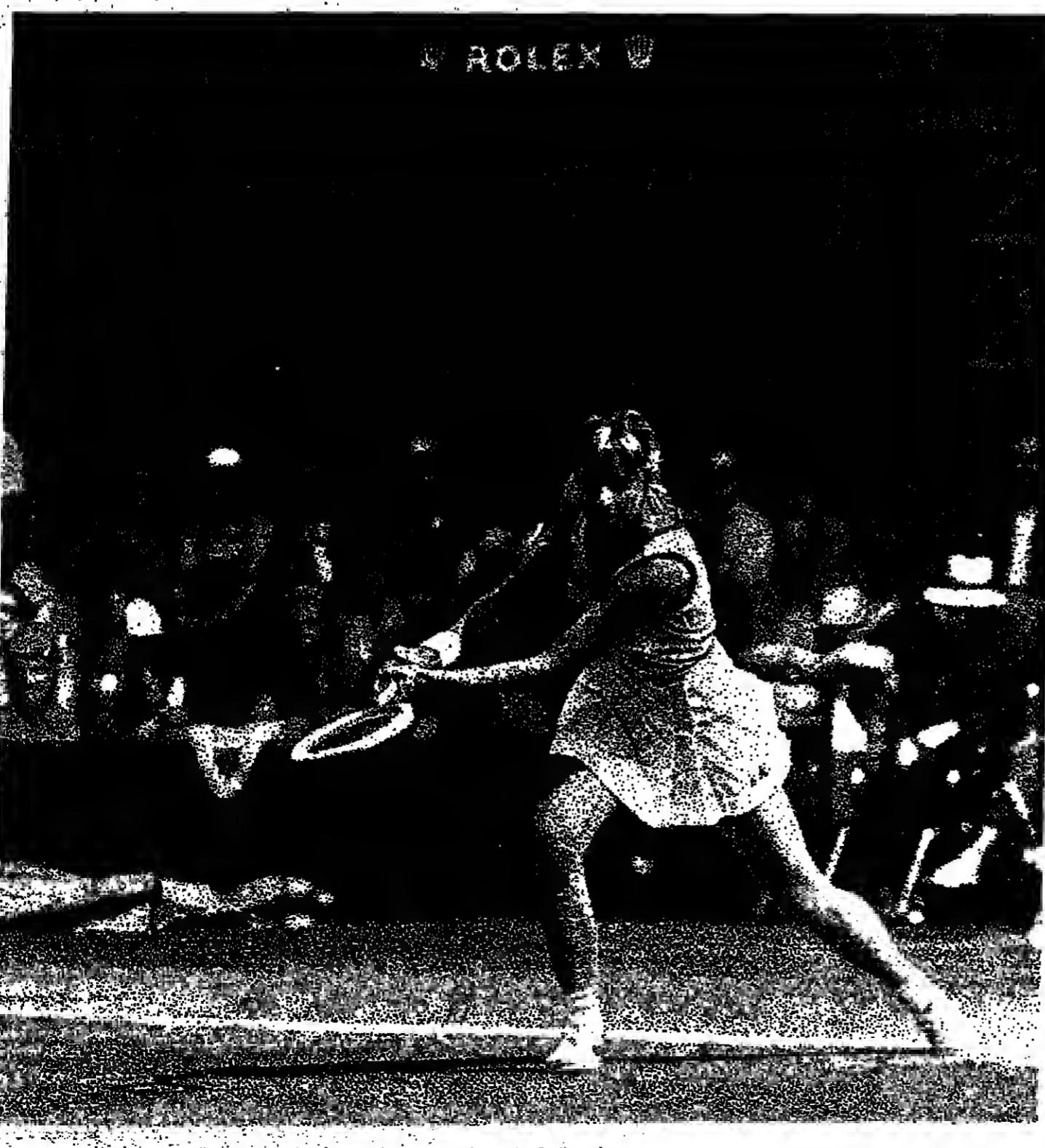
Sadiq Hakim, 64, a jazz pianist who influenced bebop and won re-

corded with Charlie Parker, in New York on Monday.

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To appear in the Wimbledon Finals, your timing must be perfect.



Wimbledon is unarguably the number one Tennis Tournament in the world. A meeting of the élite where superlative levels of precision, judgement and timing are almost commonplace credentials.

Hardly surprising then, that people like Chris Evert-Lloyd, winner of major tennis events everywhere, are frequent visitors.

Chris's combination of flair and efficiency delights tennis aficionados year after year; qualities which feature naturally in her off-court life as well.

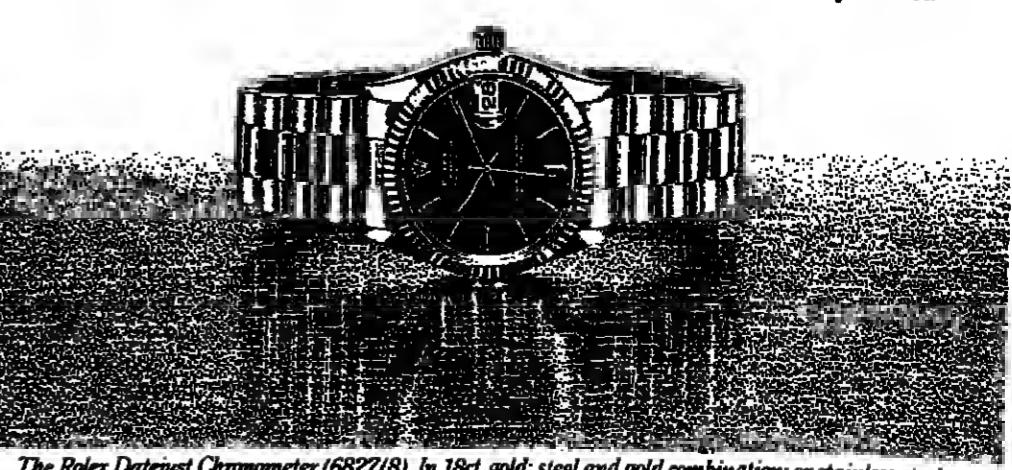
Her watch — a Rolex Lady-Datejust — is a perfect reflection of her attitude.

Like Chris herself, its reputation for toughness and style is hard-earned but easily worn.

The Rolex Watch Company of Geneva, measuring the score, time and duration of the matches, serves the Wimbledon courts with similar characteristic efficiency.

So, if an exhibition of perfect timing is what so many people come to Wimbledon to see, then they are certainly not disappointed.

ROLEX
of Geneva



The Rolex Datejust Chronometer (6827/8). In 18ct gold; steel and gold combination; or stainless steel. All with matching bracelet. Watch shown actual size.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Victory for Nakasone

The Japanese elections turned into a referendum on the outspoken prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. As national elections go it was less than crucial, since it involved only half the seats in the upper house of the Diet, and the power is in the lower house. But as a test of Mr. Nakasone's standing it was a significant victory for a style of leadership that is unorthodox by Japanese standards.

Mr. Nakasone has been talking openly and explicitly about larger international responsibilities for Japan, including responsibilities for defense, a subject that Japanese politicians have for many years avoided discussing in public. His comments have generated great controversy in Japan, but his trips abroad have been uniformly successful. Last winter he visited Korea; it was the first time a Japanese prime minister had been there since World War II, and in view of a decidedly scratchy relationship it was a rather risky venture. He came to Washington for talks with President Reagan. And last month he made a swing through five Southeast Asian countries, talking about trade and defense, before coming to the United States again for the economic poli-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wilderness for Arafat

Why has Syria "expelled" Yasser Arafat and encouraged a further split in the decimated ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organization? Since President Hafez al-Assad has no obvious interest in completing the job begun by General Ariel Sharon a year ago, the reason must be devious — and important enough to override any incidental benefits to Israel.

The official explanations from Damascus provide a clue, but not if read literally. The Syrians denounce Mr. Arafat as a "defeater," who has "chosen the path of the wilderness." Some take this to be an accusation that he has worned of challenging Israel and sold out the Arab cause by flitting last winter with President Reagan's plan for negotiations; this interpretation casts the Syrians as they would like to be seen — as punishing Mr. Arafat for being tempted by a half loaf; as avenging his betrayal of his own people.

But then why did they wait six months? Or take public responsibility for further weakening the PLO? Why cripple the PLO to save its soul? If the Syrians really meant to silence the Palestinians' only international voice, why not just arrange to have Mr. Arafat shot?

We have a different hypothesis, one that reads the words "path of the wilderness" a different way. The wilderness seems to mean anywhere but under Syria's control. In fact, since his eviction from Beirut, Mr. Arafat has been willing to pitch camp anywhere, even in distant Tunis, to avoid Damascus and subordination.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Pope and Walesa

Where stands Lech Walesa in the aftermath of the pope's visit to Poland? The Pope must have grounds for hoping, after his two meetings with General Jaruzelski lasting more than four hours, that the general has finally conceded that he cannot expect to make progress with economic reforms without the consent of the people. That in turn means going a long way toward meeting the ideals of August 1980 which led to the formation of Solidarity. But not the revival of Solidarity and not with Lech Walesa in a starring role. If the pope has accepted this, he will be taking a big risk. It could easily end in more blood and tears. But he may judge it to be the only way forward.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

John Paul II would not have been allowed to go to Poland had the regime not expected him to take a "constructive" position.

— Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

Perhaps national reconciliation will be more easily achieved with Mr. Solidarity out of the limelight. But, if General Jaruzelski is to be allowed an easy veto over who runs putative new unions, then their freedom will not be worth much. Mr. Walesa is popular precisely because he emerged from the people, against the wishes of the authorities. He may yet have to be sacrificed. But the Vatican must be certain that the greater good of the community is guaranteed before such sacrifice is demanded.

— The Guardian (London).

The Opposition in Japan

Voters once again decided to give the Liberal-Democratic Party a stable majority probably because of their belief that a close balance between the LDP and the opposition parties would not be good for the country. It would be almost impossible to carry out the drastic

— Syndicated column by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

FROM OUR JUNE 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: The Sultan Recalls Pasha

ST. PETERSBURG — The minister of foreign affairs has just received an official communication from Constantinople announcing that, giving way to the pressure from the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Berlin, London and Paris, the sultan admits that the occupation by Turkish troops of the territory in dispute on the Turk-Persian frontier was unpunished and has given orders to Tahir Pasha to withdraw. The Turkish commander is further ordered to prevent invasion of Persian territory by the Kurds. Tahir Pasha called for the intervention of the British and Russian Consuls in Urmia, asking them to come to an agreement with the Persian delegates for the formation of a mixed commission. The consuls accepted.

1933: Paderewski Thrills Paris

PARIS — Apparently willing to remain all night to listen to the music of Ignace Paderewski, a delirious crowd was cleared from the Champs Elysees Theater only by darkening the house. The occasion itself was one of those typical generous gestures of the famous pianist — a recital for the benefit of the French committee for the protection of Jewish intellectuals persecuted by the Germans. Following an eloquent introductory discourse by Father Sanson, who flayed racial hatred as contradictory to the teachings of Christ, the entire theater rose as one man to give a thunderous ovation to the Polish master when he entered. Called back again and again, he probably would have kept on playing.

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Disarmament, London
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Population Control

Regarding "Population Control: Progress, but Not Enough" (IHT, June 20) by Rafael M. Salas:

Mr. Salas clearly brings out the fact that although there is a trend of population decline in some countries, real and effective decline is possible

Soon after the Nazis took power

in

Germany, they imposed strict population controls.

After

the Nazis took power in Germany, they imposed strict population controls.

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By Ken Pollinger

New 'Breathless' Runs Out of Breath

By Thomas Quinn Curran
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Breathless," billed here as "A bout de souffle," is Jim McBride's updated, California adaptation of Jean-Luc Godard's first directorial project in 1959. Had McBride settled on another title — "Flesh and the Devil L.A." or "Death in Venice, California" — it is unlikely that any resemblance between the two films would have been detected.

The original's scenario was not by Godard, but by another New Wave pioneer, François Truffaut. It was far more conventional than the subsequent, intensely personal script signed by Godard.

The story is told — that of a Parisian *wyrou* (Jean-Paul Belmondo) who, between committing felonies, carries on a romance with an American girl (Jean Seberg), a T-shirted vendor in the Herald Tribune — was of B-picture flimsiness. The film was sardonically dedicated to the quandary Monogram studio, which specialized in B material and which — like Godard — was obliged to function on low-budget direction. What distinguished the original was its spirited direction, the appeal of its two principals; its recklessness "all for love" attitude in the face of disease, and its raw repartee.

To transpose the sharp flavor of its talk into another language was a problem that troubled its export, Irving Shapiro, who had undertaken

London Critics Jeer 'Y' Revue

The Associated Press

LONDON — The £2 million (about \$3 million) revue "Y," the most expensive live show ever produced in Britain, was greeted Tuesday by a chorus of jeers from London's critics.

"I could forgive 'Y' almost everything . . . if only one didn't know how much it had all cost to stage in time, money and talent," moaned Daily Mail critic Jack Tinker after opening night at the refurbished Piccadilly Theater.

The show, billed as an effort to bring Paris-style cabaret to Britain, is a reworking of another show, "L," which collapsed in March before a royal premiere. The cast and script were revamped for "Y," which revolves around a 23-year-old Italian illusionist, quick-change artist and female impersonator, Arturo Brachetti.



Richard Gere, Valerie Kaprisky in the new "Breathless."



Jean Seberg and Jean-Paul Belmondo starred in original.

background for its flamboyant tale of sudden love and sudden death.

Richard Gere as the extrovert hoodlum, a jungle beast in sports outfit — and sometimes mimics his spiffy finery in boudoir and shower interludes — booms about in seizures of euphoric exhibitionism, like a liberated tennis ball. He cuts up with such enthusiasm that his robust impersonation merits a bonus. Valerie Kaprisky suggests the French salon intellectual amid the alien corn, but with none of Jean Seberg's touching vulnerability. The triumph is McBride's. He has transformed the venerable

bokum into a lively show, displaying his mastery of cinematic fireworks.

The famous "Napoleon" of Abel Gance, after its projections in restored form to cheering crowds at Radio City in New York and in the Roman Colosseum, is at last to be shown in Paris. It will have three performances July 22, 23 and 24 at the Palais des Congrès under the auspices of the Cinémathèque Française. Carl Davis will conduct the Colonne Orchestra in a score he has devised as its musical accompaniment.

'Inner Voices' Is Enthralling

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Neapolitan plays of Eduardo de Filippo have come, in English translation, to mean Joan Plowright slaving over a hot stove while around her (in "Flumens" or "Saturday, Sunday, Monday") was celebrated the full Catholic complexity of southern Italian family life. "Inner Voices," now in a British premiere on the National's Lyttleton stage, is therefore something of a surprise: In a translation by N.F. Simpson vastly more erily and sinister than the two cozy Waterhouse-Hall jobs of the recent past, we have a thoroughly mysterious black comedy dating from 1948 and offering an altogether less lovable view of Neapolitan family tradition.

In form, the play owes much to Pirandello, with whom de Filippo worked when young. It concerns a loony old gaffer, immortally played as to the manner born by Sir Ralph Richardson, who accuses his neatest neighbors of murder, only to have to announce — when he is confronted by a certain lack of evidence and a walking corpse — that the killing actually happened in 1919 at the end.

Though the play is officially based on J.W. Dunne's complex and now unfashionable theories of time as a continuous present rather than a separation of past and future, it survives as a somewhat creaky drama of lost hopes. There are six Conway children, watched over by Googie Withers in cascading form as their egotistical mama. One is to die at 21, another takes to the bottle, the birthday girl who plans to be a great novelist ends up a hack journalist, another daughter makes a disastrous marriage for money and a fourth ends up a lonely butch schoolmarm. Only the son who had no expectations beyond that of a clerk's job in the town hall finds life working out much as expected, but though Peter Dews's fine and thoughtful production is sturdily cast (Julia Foster, Lucy Fleming, Simon Williams, Alexandra Bastedo) nothing can disguise the fact the "Time and the Conways" would nowadays be written as a six-part television soap opera for Sunday afternoon viewing.

There is Robert Stephens as the neighbor, fully prepared to kill the old boy if there really should be evidence of a prior death. Worse still, there is Michael Bryant as the old boy's brother, already starting to deal behind his back in the back-brace of the secondhand furniture store to which they live. It is this set, lovingly built in London by de Filippo's own designer, Raimonda Gieras, that superbly summarizes the clutter and confusion of his Naples — a city where everything and everybody is for sale with the exception of one splendidly mad old uncle (Daniel Thorndike) who will now only communicate from his loft by means of fireworks.

"Inner Voices" is a hasty written, often stumbling but ultimately entrancing piece of eccentric drama about the killing of prewar faith and relative values, and in Mike Ockrent's admirably agile production Richardson, Stephens, Bryant and Thorndike come superbly together to remind us of the great Olivier days when the National Theatre meant a group of

resident star players instead of a cluster of disparate stages.

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INSIGHTS

Few Growing Pains for Jeddah

Money and Careful Planning Make It a 'Model City'

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

JEDDAH — A byword for Arab boom towns that were unlivable at any price during the oil rush, Jeddah has changed into a city that rates praise, and even bemused affection, from most Western and Saudi residents.

This city spends money at a rate defying comparison with the penny afflicting most of the exploding cities in developing countries — \$400 million last year just for the streets.

But the modernization of Jeddah, a Red Sea port, involved more than just throwing big money at big problems. Influenced by a crusading young mayor, Jeddah succeeded in domesticating its wild growth of the 1970s with spectacular planning and city management as aggressive as Saudi Arabia's extravagant spending.

The result, according to a longtime Western resident, is "a comfortable city, especially by Arabian standards, a model for the region."

The region of Arabia, in general, has little urban tradition, and even in Jeddah most Saudi families, a Saudi businessman said, "prefer to live in the outlying new districts, with a walled private house." But, he added, "we like the widened streets making driving easy."

Eye-popping promises for Jeddah — the world's largest airport (bigger than Manhattan), longest corniche, most sophisticated computer for urban management — have materialized, freeing the flow of activity in the city, which five years ago seemed hopelessly clogged.

Many people care even more about smaller amenities that take more sense than money. For example, Jeddah's streets were recently named, so now mail can be delivered at home, not just to post office boxes.

Shopping for anything from pastries to sports cars offers the world's best brands, and the newest shopping mall stays open until 3 A.M. on special occasions. Sports and restaurants are also drawing more Saudis out of their homes.

For travelers, hotel service has improved out of recognition, and international phone service matches that of most Western cities.

But Jeddah is still classified officially as a hardship post for many Western embassies. The weather is oppressively hot and humid and prices are sky-high except for gasoline at 35 cents a gallon (about nine cents a liter).

Public puritanism imposed by Wahhabism, the stern form of Islam practiced in Saudi Arabia, has become even more rigorous since the Iranian revolution. Drinking of alcohol is rare and more severely punished. Women, who are forbidden to drive a car or engage in work or sports that might expose them to contact with men, are finding fewer Saudi establishments able to bend rules to hire them.

But Jeddah, a port which has traditionally been the nation's commercial center, is subtly more relaxed than Riyadh, the austere Saudi capital where foreign businessmen and diplomats are now starting to reside in large numbers.

Recently in Jeddah, for example, the authorities discovered that passengers on the upper level of the city's new double-decker buses could see women in tennis clothes on the courts or a compound inhabited by Americans. The compound was asked to raise the height of its walls. But if a similar situation arose in Riyadh, where the cane-wielding morals police are more intrusive, the reaction could well be curtailment of co-ed sport.

These nuances matter acutely both to Westerners and to many Saudis. As a result, some Saudi families have bought weekend houses in Jeddah. Many Saudi women, one of them confided, feel less pressure from conservatives in



Jeddah — "nothing tangible, just a tone or feeling." Symptomatically, Saudi women seem more accessible to contacts with Western women in Jeddah, although even here Saudi families tend to keep largely to themselves.

To account for its more liberal tone, people note that Jeddah is a gateway city for desert-locked Riyadh — as Alexandria was for Cairo, Beirut for Damascus or Rio de Janeiro for Brazil.

Before the oil boom, although memories of bustling Red Sea commerce persisted, Jeddah had declined into the dead, arid casbah described by T.E. Lawrence in 1919.

The city was later captured by the bedouin warriors of Ibn Saud, founder of modern Saudi Arabia. Ibn Saud, intent on taking control of Islam's holy places in nearby Mecca, in 1925 forcibly incorporated the Hejaz province and Jeddah, its port, into his desert kingdom.

Current local feelings about Jeddah emerged in a recent article by a prominent Egyptian journalist. After seeing New York's crowded sidewalks and Cairo's shams, he wrote, Jeddah was a pleasant surprise with its well-paved streets, comfortable suburbs and lively coffee.

Asking people why Jeddah had turned out so well, his story continued, "I discovered that a dynamic young mayor, Mohammed Farsi, has imposed his vision on the city — and is making companies pay to beauty it."

The article — and particularly the reference to Mayor Farsi's enthusiasm for corporate endowments of sculpture for the city — caused some resentment among Saudi officials over suggestions that Jeddah and its mayor get special backing from King Fahd. But the king clearly enjoys life in Jeddah.

Mayor Farsi's most talked-about innovation is the monumental urban sculpture — 240 pieces of it already, lurching in quality from Henry Moore bronzes to Gaudi known locally as Saudi Gaudi. A gigantic thumb by the French sculptor Cesar has been stored because of religious objections to a human likeness, but Jeddah residents delight showing visitors a Ruble Goldberg-style machine made from parts from the city's first desalination plant or a 50-foot (15.2-meter) bicycle, its wheels scavenged from Jeddah's copper-extruding mill.

Every piece has been financed by companies. Since there are no municipal taxes, Mayor Farsi argues, business can afford philanthropy.

A U.S. oil company gave a quarter-million-dollar sundial, and a Saudi construction firm commissioned, reportedly at a cost of nearly \$1 million, a form resembling a giant winged shell. "Nobody is claiming the program is an aesthetic success," an enthusiast says, "but it's fun. You never know what you'll see next."

Riyadh, in comparison, is still a motley construction site. Although the country's political

capital, it remained much poorer than Jeddah until the late 1970s.

But its revenge is coming. Embassies have been ordered to move by 1984 to Riyadh, and a special diplomatic quarter is being readied on the capital's outskirts. Although foreign airlines are not allowed to fly directly to Riyadh, the country's own carrier, Saudi, is expected to move its headquarters from Jeddah to Riyadh.

Until recently, Jeddah's development was a natural priority for Saudi Arabia. The "Islamic port of Jeddah," as it is officially named, was the kingdom's showcase, especially as the traditional landfall for Moslem pilgrims. During the oil boom, Jeddah, the main Saudi port, was a bottleneck choking the entire country.

Its problems were staggering. It was beginning a decade in which its population would more than triple to 1.3 million and its built-up area would multiply six times. At the worst, ships had to wait three months to unload, and then food and building supplies often were ruined as they sat at dockside.

Oversubscribed hotels brusquely turned away travelers with reservations. The streets were congested with cars. An estimated 80,000 wrecked vehicles sat where their owners had left them. Mounds of uncollected garbage gave Jeddah a pestilential air and nourished dog packs.

Older residents assert that a tree downtown was the city's only greenery.

Mr. Farsi, 38, a U.S.-educated urban planner, was named mayor in 1973 and quickly became a familiar figure, darting around the city at the wheel of his radio-equipped black limousine to oversee the key changes in the ensuing decades. "Planning was just a word in Saudi Arabia," a municipal aide said, "but Jeddah really put it into action."

First, the spectacular new airport replaced the port as Jeddah's international hub. Now, both freight and people tend to come and go by air.

Beside the air-conditioned marble terminal, Moslem pilgrims — more than two million a year, most during the monthlong hajj, or annual pilgrimage — use a special transit city, whose suspended roof of glass fabric resembles a giant white tent and covers 100 acres (40.5 hectares).

The pilgrims, besides accounting for nearly all the kingdom's tourist business, fall within the ruling al-Saud dynasty's duty to protect Islam's holy places.

On the twelve-and-a-half-mile drive (20 kilometers) from the airport, the highway is lined with whitewashed apartment buildings, showrooms and light manufacturing plants. This stretch, desert five years ago, today contains some of Jeddah's millions of newly planted trees and shrubs. Planners say they already have slightly cooled the torrid Red Sea climate.

Jeddah itself has been reopened to the sea thanks to a four-lane corniche along 30 miles of shore. Largely built on reclaimed land, the highway resculpted the Jeddah coast and skyline.

The corniche also restored access to the beach, which previously was cut off by private dwellings, including one belonging to Mr. Farsi. Now Saudi families drive onto the sand, circling their cars for privacy so women can wade in their dresses while the men swim and fly kites. Better-off Saudis prefer the privacy of beach houses outside Jeddah for water-skiing and swimming amid Red Sea reefs.

The mayor is hoping to attract some Saudis back to the city center to live. To clean up the city's garbage, Jeddah in effect turned over municipal sanitation to the company Waste Management. The U.S. company, with several thousand Asian laborers, has swept all before it, re-



A skyscraper looms over a shopping street in an older section of Jeddah.

Mark Weisbrot/Agence France Presse

moving 3,000 tons of refuse a day — double the amount expected.

Also, the city is restoring, with imported Tunisian craftsmen, old downtown merchant houses, many built of coral rock and fitted with screened wooden balconies.

For visualizing such changes throughout Jeddah, the city has started to rely on a computerized planning tool known as the Jeddah Integrated Mapping System. Aerial photographs of the city have been fed digitally into JIMS, which can now display any section of Jeddah, on any scale, and superimpose planning data.

Amid such lavish development, Jeddah has had its share of corruption and of white elephants.

Land speculation has produced fortunes for local residents, but Saudis generally view this as simply part of the system for distributing the oil wealth.

The "towns of silence" is the focal name for a mini-city of apartment buildings meant to provide low-cost housing but inexplicably left uninhabited. Remodeled old houses, some sides fear, may become dormitories for immigrant workers.

Anxious to give Jeddah a distinctive look, Mr. Farsi recently decreed that all buildings were to be whitewashed in keeping with his interpretation of Moslem architectural tradition.

Teams of painters appeared at homes and offices broadening the order and were dutifully hired to whitewash.

Some people gossiped about alleged ties between the enterprising firm and Mr. Farsi, but a widespread view is that Jeddah's residents generally benefit more than many communities in Saudi Arabia from the funds earmarked for them.

Tobacco Farmers Are Caught in the Middle as U.S. Grapples With Subsidies

By Ferrel Guillory

Washington Post Service

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Bobby and Lois Stephenson operate a family farm. He tends their 60 acres of tobacco. She takes care of the books. They live on the edge of anxiety.

Like tobacco farmers throughout the southeastern United States, the Stephensons worry that Congress will abolish the federal program that ensures the living earn from their crop. The government regulates tobacco farming by restricting how much can be grown and by guaranteeing farmers a base price for co-op tobacco.

These nuances matter acutely both to Westerners and to many Saudis. As a result, some Saudi families have bought weekend houses in Jeddah. Many Saudi women, one of them confided, feel less pressure from conservatives in

prepared to make the growing of tobacco and the manufacturing and smoking of cigarettes illegal?

No one in Congress has proposed such a ban. The country has no stomach for another Prohibition.

Tobacco, therefore, assuredly will remain a legal commodity. Its growing will continue. So long as it is legal, the cigarette manufacturers doubtless will obtain tobacco, one way or another.

In deciding the future of the tobacco program, then, the issue before Congress is not the stopping of smoking, but whether to set in motion a change in the system for growing tobacco.

Legacy of the Depression

The system under which tobacco farmers are compensated originated in the Depression as part of the New Deal's Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Until then, farmers had difficulty adjusting supply to demand, regularly overproducing. Prices dropped precipitously from 1928 to 1932. Buying of tobacco was dominated at that time by three U.S. cigarette makers and two foreign companies, and the death of competition was working to the farmer's disadvantage.

Bobby Stephenson's father, Wade Hampton Stephenson — named for the Confederate cavalry commander under whom his grandfather fought — recalled that in the 1930s, farmers were losing their land and "all of a sudden we became tenant farmers." The Stephensons, father and son, own land about 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Raleigh.

"We were living with no plumbing in the house, no electricity, no roads, no automobile," said the elder Mr. Stephenson. He considers the creation of the tobacco program and the Rural Electrification Authority as the start of his personal turnaround.

"We began to have a little money left to buy a refrigerator and a washing machine," he said. "The lights began to come on."

As a consequence of the stability and the protection afforded by the tobacco program, Wade Stephenson said, he built a modern house, and his four children went to college. "We couldn't maintain our church and our community without it," he said.

soybean and wheat, mostly to justify their investment in land and equipment and to provide some crop rotation. But the Stephensons clearly consider themselves dependent on tobacco.

Last year, for example, they got a yield of 100 bushels per acre (3,520 liters per 4 hectares) of corn, which sold at \$2.10 a bushel, for a gross income of \$210 per acre. They got 2,300 pounds (1,035 kilograms) of tobacco per acre, which sold at an average of \$1.80 per pound, for a gross income of \$360 per acre.

Mr. Stephenson holds a 10-acre allotment, which is the government-granted license to grow tobacco. It is through allotments that the tobacco program controls production. The law, however, permits the leasing of allotments.

Since the inception of the tobacco program, the U.S. Commodity Credit Corp. has made \$5 billion in loans to tobacco-farmer cooperatives. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported in 1982 that the CCC had losses of \$57 million in unpaid principal and \$12.8 million in unpaid interest.

Except for annual operating expenses, these losses form the bulk of the federal subsidy. Coming over five decades, the average loss of \$4 million a year by the government has been relatively modest in an age of multibillion-dollar agricultural developments.

One is the trend, spurred by mechanization, toward larger farm units. In 1964, the average fine-cured-tobacco farm was five acres; by 1975, it had grown to 13.8 acres. Such tobacco is cured with heat transmitted through a fire without exposure to smoke or fumes.

The other development is the dramatic increase in the incidence and cost of leasing. The federal government has issued 545,000 allotments or quotas, but substantially less than half of the allotment-holders actually grow tobacco themselves. Rather, they earn money by leasing their allotments to farmers.

Ownership by Nonfarmers

Through land sales over the last 50 years, allotments have come to be held by such non-farming entities as banks, Duke University, the Carolina Power and Light Co., and some local governments. Allotments are also held by elderly farmers and widows, who consider earnings from leases part of their retirement income.

Mr. Stephenson paid \$30,000 last year for his 10-acre allotment he rented. Among the eight farms from which he rented allotments, four are owned by, as he calls them, "widow women."

After Mr. Stephenson and other farmers harvest their tobacco, they take it to a warehouse where it is auctioned to buyers for domestic cigarette manufacturers and exporters.

They own a 12-acre (50-hectare) farm, on which they live in a restored 1910 farmhouse. Two of their four children, all daughters, have already gone to college. The family grows corn,

cost" to the taxpayer. The legislation also requires nonfarmer corporations to sell their allotments to farmers.

In a second effort to coax the program back to sound financial health, Mr. Rose and Mr. Helms have reached a general consensus on new legislation to impose a freeze on tobacco price supports and to place restraints on leasing of allotments.

Some congressmen, such as Representative Thomas Petri, Republican of Wisconsin, point to such developments as the widespread leasing of allotments at high rates as reasons to abolish the leasing program. Indeed, some tobacco farmers, disenchanted over the high lease rates, have urged a return to a free-market system.

But the fundamental question remains: Should Congress worry about the Stephensons?

Charles K. Pugh, an economist for the agriculture extension at North Carolina State University, has done extensive analysis of the consequences of eliminating the federal tobacco program. His findings are that the price of tobacco would drop, production of tobacco would increase, land whose value has been enhanced by a tobacco allotment would drop in value, a consolidation of farm ownership would ensue.

Following such occurrences, there would be some farm foreclosures and then U.S. tobacco exports would go up. Because tobacco is a relatively small part of the price of a cigarette, consumer prices "would not be greatly affected."

Without the program, said Frank Bordeau, an economist for the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, "the farmer would be exposed to the very conditions he's been trying to get away from all these years."

Mr. Bordeau added, "Many of these people aren't as autonomous as they think they are."

The major cigarette companies, of course, have supported the program. It gives them a reliable supply of high-quality domestic tobacco. And by supporting farmers, the cigarette companies preserve a broad political base for their campaign against anti-smoking efforts.

Although the tobacco lobby is often viewed as a unified juggernaut, the farmers and the companies do not share equal financial power. Farmers still must sell to a relatively small number of buyers. The major cigarette manufacturers could cope much better with an elimination of the federal tobacco program than could the average farmer.

Tenant on Your Own Farm

After all, U.S. tobacco companies have diversified, and several of them exist in the realm of multinational conglomerates. R.J. Reynolds, for example, also owns the Del Monte Corp., Kentucky Fried Chicken and Hanes Inc., a liquor distributor. Philip Morris Inc. not only makes money from tobacco, but also from the Miller Brewing Co. and the Seven-Up Co.

Further, U.S. companies have assisted foreign tobacco growers. R.J. Reynolds has 90 paid agricultural-extension agents in Brazil, and employs 5,000 Brazilians to farm tobacco.

If the tobacco program were eliminated, the current system for selling on the worldwide market could be maintained without government

involvement, but this is not what agricultural interests in tobacco-growing territory think would happen.

Mostly, farmers believe the companies would opt for a contract system — an arrangement under which the company would pay a certain amount to a farmer for growing a certain quantity and quality of tobacco.

"You'd be a tenant on

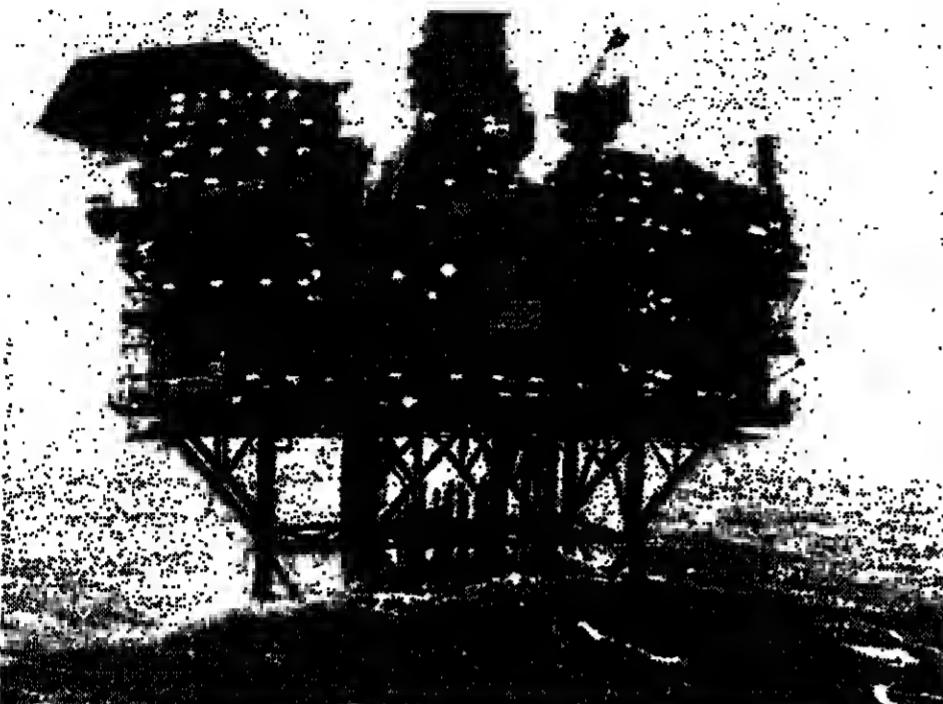
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1983

Page 98

SCOTLAND

A SPECIAL REPORT



The North West Hutton production platform, which began production on April 8.



Inset: Corbis-Houston/PA

Turnaround for North Sea Oil Industry

By Dick Murch

ABERDEEN — After 18 months of lean business, a turnaround appears to be within sight, if not yet within the grasp of Britain's North Sea offshore oil industry, according to Hamish Gray, energy minister in the last Thatcher government.

Mr. Gray, who was defeated in the recent elections, based his outlook on what the major oil companies are telling him in light of the March budget, which contained substantial beneficial changes for North Sea development. Mr. Gray — along with many others — had become convinced that a too-severe tax system was threatening to drive the companies away from the North Sea. He lobbied vigorously on their behalf.

To an industry long accustomed to frequent changes in tax laws — some of which had brought projects on the continental shelf to a halt — the budget proposals came as a pleasant surprise. It included tax relief worth £1.15 million in 1983-84. For future fields, other than those in the southern North Sea basin, a significantly lower tax will apply. The petroleum revenue tax allowance will be doubled and royalties will be abolished. The advance petroleum revenue tax will be phased out by 1986. In the future, immediate petroleum revenue tax relief for any field will be available for exploration and appraisal costs, which should boost drilling activity.

Most of the budget measures affecting the oil industry were rushed through before Parliament was dissolved for the June 9 elections. The main loss was the royalty bill, a vital contribution to encouraging new field developments. It is assumed that it will be reintroduced in the new parliament, however.

Mr. Gray described industry's response to these measures as "extremely heartening." He said he had received a "flood of appreciative letters."

In recent weeks, Mr. Gray has been predicting that 17 applications will be submitted in the next two years seeking permission to go ahead with new offshore development projects.

Certainly the mood of the industry has changed. The Shell/Eso partnership and British Petroleum are talking positively of developing fields that did not have commercial prospects under the previous fiscal clamp. Shell/

Esso, for example, is planning investment of about £800 million annually.

Although others are more cautious in their reaction — pointing to the influence of oil prices and the cost of new technology — the budget proposals have been generally welcomed.

They have come too late, however, to avoid yet another cyclical lull in the industry's activity. According to some sources, it is too late to prevent the U.K.'s oil production — currently running at more than 2.2 million barrels per day — from peaking around 1986.

Drilling activity from mobile rigs has been at near-record levels. The 111 exploration and appraisal wells drilled in 1982 were only five short of the 1975 record. With the huds-

get proposals in mind, Mr. Gray is predicting another record year. The growing surplus of rigs around the world and the drop in day charter rates will encourage activity as, eventually, all the U.K.'s Eighth Round of licensing completed in May. The government has allocated another 70 blocks for exploration.

About 33 rigs are currently drilling in U.K. waters, and a sustained high level of activity is particularly important to Scottish ports such as Aberdeen and Peterhead from where most of the units are serviced.

It is development activity and the subsequent production phase that are the cornerstones of Scotland's offshore-related industry, however. The current problems are indicated by the fact that more than two years elapsed between the government's approval of the Hutton Field development and, in late 1982, of the £1.2-billion North Alwyn and the £1-billion Clyde projects.

Only just now are North Alwyn operators, Total Oil Marine, about to place the order for the first of two steel platforms; Bronto will not order the Clyde jacket until early next year.

The absence of major orders has hit Scotland's fabrication yards. Hunterston went on care-and-maintenance late last year and the Nigg yard of Highlands Fabricators issued 90-day layoff notices this month covering 750 of the 2,600 workers. By late 1983 or early 1984, the four yards currently active — Nigg, Kishorn, Ardross and Methil — will be

(Continued on Following Page)

In recent months the Scottish Development Agency, the government organization responsible for encouraging new enterprise, has been increasingly turning its attention to the scope for expansion based on indigenous companies set up to compete in specialized sectors of the market. Some 26 new stars of this type have been recorded during the last five years. Although total employment in these enterprises currently provides just 200 to 300 jobs, the growth of specialist manufacturers with a high research and development content is regarded as vital to ensuring that Scotland remains at the forefront of progress towards third-, fourth- and fifth-generation electronics.

This does not mean that there is any lack of growth potential among the well-established multinational groups that have provided the bulk of past job creation. IBM recently chose its Scottish plant as the European manufacturing cen-

(Continued on Following Page)

Constitutional Issues Of Last Decade Remain Despite Tory Victory

By James Naughtie

LONDON — Scotland's political map after the general election of June 9 might seem to the outsider a model of calm and continuity. Margaret Thatcher's whirlwind victory might seem to have caused little change in its contours. Yet, underneath there are signs that it is all as volatile as ever. The lurking constitutional questions that have dominated the scene for a decade are still there, waiting for their moment.

After the general election most of the parties were able to claim success, all but the Scottish Nationalists, who fared miserably, holding grimly on to their two seats but performing badly in all but a handful of the 70 others. That was a relief to the others, but it has not prevented some anxious post-mortems.

Labour and the Conservatives held their ground, but

no more. The Tories could claim — and they did so,

loudly — that their tally of 21 (the same as at the 1979 election) reflected solid wins in three of the new seats carved out by the Boundary Commission in the redistribution of parliamentary boundaries last year, but their performances showed little of the strength they might have expected to pick up from the rush of Mrs.

Thatcher's bandwagon south of the border. Labour looked around its traditional territory in the Strathclyde region, covering the heart of industrial Scotland, and reassured themselves that all was well.

Their grip on the nation, hardly unbroken for half a century, was holding. But outside, even in seats that they held, their vote showed an alarming tendency to slip away to the Liberal-Social Democratic Party alliance.

It was the alliance that took most comfort from the result — eight seats only, but, nevertheless, a strengthening of the hold of the Liberal patches in the north and the borders and some advances in other parts, including Edinburgh and Aberdeen, which puts them in a potentially strong position next time around.

But there was no breakthrough, no disruption of the pattern that has dominated Scotland's politics since the inter-war years. Where, then, is the instability, the volatility?

Anyone who doubts the capacity of Scotland for political change of mood needs to look back no more than five years, to the heady days when the House of Commons approved the Scotland Act, establishing an elected assembly in Edinburgh with legislative powers. Its opponents had built into that act a referendum, and in the ensuing campaign the instinctive conservatism of Scots seemed to overtake their earlier enthusiasm for devolution and to stop short of producing the necessary yes vote of 40 percent of the total electorate (though there was a narrow majority among those voting in favor of the assembly).

That vote was the trigger that brought down the government of James Callaghan, paving the way for Mrs. Thatcher's first election victory. It marked the end of about five years of devolution fervor north of the border, which had at times reached previously unimaginable heights of bravado: It was not uncommon at Edinburgh parties in the mid-1970s to hear talk of the coming delights of embassy life to the city after independence was achieved, devolution being the prelude.

All that now seems an age away. Mrs. Thatcher is an old-fashioned unionist, firmly opposed to any tinkering with the mechanics of the United Kingdom, and she will not give way. Such is her dominance in the House of Commons — with an overall majority of 143 — that no effective parliamentary pressure can be exerted on the constitutional question. And — for the devolutionists — there is something worse to consider.

Though Labour and the alliance appealed to the electorate in the election campaign with promises of strong devolution (including an assembly much stronger than its ill-fated 1979 progenitor), this time,

with economic and tax-raising powers, the issue often seemed an irrelevance in the campaign. On the doorstep, devolution scarcely mattered.

The story of the anti-Conservative forces in Scotland over the last four or five years (accounting for more than 71 percent of those who voted on June 9) has been of their failure to link the issue of devolution to their arguments with Mrs. Thatcher over the economy. Labour, though committed irrevocably to a strong assembly, have often seemed to be arguing two separate cases: one for a radically different central economic strategy directed from Whitehall; the other for an assembly with economic powers. Even in their heartland they have failed to make the link seem sensible to enough voters. The emotional push for devolution has stopped.

So, the Conservatives might say, all is well, the union is strong. To take that view is to ignore the potentially devastating force of national consciousness that permeates every political party in Scotland, even the Tories themselves. That sense of nationalism, even when squeezed uncomfortably in the fiercely independent newspapers and broadcasting outlets in Scotland, the separate established church and consciousness of an individual — and fairly disastrous — historical tradition all combine to shape the Scot's political outlook.

It cannot be understood without reference to the tangled business of patriotism — often degenerating into empty chauvinism — fired by traditional anti-English sentiments. That is a formidable political power when it can be harnessed.

That it has not been, in the recent years of industrial decline and painful readjustment from the smoketack industries to the growing high-technology sector, is a measure, first, of the failure of the Labor Party to wage a sufficiently effective campaign and, second, of Mrs. Thatcher's success in putting a psychological grip on the nation. Convincing them, it can be argued, that "resolution" (as demonstrated in the Falklands war and the fight against inflation) is, in the short term, more important than results.

Even with record levels of unemployment — higher than would have been considered tolerable only five years ago — the anti-Thatcher coalition has failed to materialize. Does it need a firebrand oration, of the like not seen in Scotland since the days of "Red Clydesdale," to put it all together? Will a breaking point come unexpectedly during Mrs. Thatcher's second term? No-one in Scotland can answer these questions as yet.

Some Labor Members of Parliament are talking of a dedicated campaign of disruption in the Commons to publicize the case for an assembly and, as some of them argue, their "mandate" in Scotland to pursue Labor policies. But as a likely route to quick devolution it seems doomed to failure. Similarly, the SNP is now a near-relevance, supplanted by the alliance as the most credible "third force" in Scotland.

So, from Downing Street, the landscape seems quite placid. But in the early 1970s, Edward Heath might have thought the same thing. Within three years a tiny group of nationalists had exerted enough pressure, on a wave of popular emotion, to force a Labor government to deliver a devolution bill through gritted teeth. The passions that led to that movement are still there, though they are searching for a new political voice.

It would be wise for Mrs. Thatcher to ponder this, as some of her Scottish colleagues do regularly. Although it may look as though the Scottish issue has gone away, the lesson of history for any British government is that it will never disappear completely. When the next upsurge comes, as it certainly will, a prudent government will have its response ready. It is far from Mrs. Thatcher's mind at the moment but, like such issues as changes in the House of Lords, it could yet bring on another constitutional nightmare. Each time it comes around it gets more exciting.

Subsidies

High-Technology Sector Is Expanding Rapidly

By Frank Frazer

EDINBURGH — High technology is reshaping the Scottish economy.

Employment in electronics, estimated at around 40,000 people, already exceeds jobs in more traditional activities such as shipbuilding and mining. With the added benefit of 60,000 to 70,000 spin-offs from the North Sea oil development of the 1970s, Scotland is well placed to enjoy continuing prosperity from involvement in the "sunrise" industries.

In fact, the electronics business has been generating jobs in Scotland for longer than even most Scots realize. The foundations of the present industry go back to the postwar expansion, when central Scotland was chosen as a location for the manufacture of electromechanical business machines by a group of leading U.S. companies including IBM, Bur-

nough, Honeywell and NCR. Specialist manufacturers in the defense electronics field had already established operations in Scotland.

These developments put Scotland in a strong position to take advantage of the microchip revolution of the 1960s and 1970s. The U.S. business machine manufacturers moved more fully into production of electronics, while Scotland's proven reputation as a manufacturing center helped to attract other U.S. and Japanese companies involved in related fields. There are now more than 200 first- and second-generation electronics companies in Scotland; expansion programs are under way in investment totaling £500 million during the last five years.

Companies of British origin provide about 55 percent of existing jobs in electronics, while U.S. enterprises provide 40 percent. The remaining employment has been generated by European and Japanese investment.

In recent months the Scottish Development Agency, the government organization responsible for encouraging new enterprise, has been increasingly turning its attention to the scope for expansion based on indigenous companies set up to compete in specialized sectors of the market. Some 26 new stars of this type have been recorded during the last five years. Although total employment in these enterprises currently provides just 200 to 300 jobs, the growth of specialist manufacturers with a high research and development content is regarded as vital to ensuring that Scotland remains at the forefront of progress towards third-, fourth- and fifth-generation electronics.

This does not mean that there is any lack of growth potential among the well-established multinational groups that have provided the bulk of past job creation. IBM recently chose its Scottish plant as the European manufacturing cen-

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Tourism: Tracing Family Roots Competes With Outdoor Sports, Urban Attractions

By Ruth Wishart

GLASGOW — Dr. Samuel Johnson, a man noted for his large literary reputation and small amount of tact, suggested that the most glorious sight to a Scot was the road high into England.

Perhaps the good doctor, who made a celebrated tour of the Highlands and islands, was suffering from a surfeit of porridge at the time. Or perhaps he had been hampered in the 18th century by the lack of a Scottish tourist board — known colloquially as "the Sporrin Office" — which has persuaded hoteliers over the years that guests are to be entertained and not merely tolerated.

Last year, 1.1 million tourists came to Scotland, half of them from North America, the rest mainly from Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

Many of the "old commonwealth" visitors come "home" to trace their roots, a task that has been made simpler this year by the addition of a roots bureau in Glasgow's Stirling Library.

The bureau — and a wide range of other events in the west of Scotland — is part of a Pride of the Clyde package put together in 1983 to persuade tourists with Scottish connections to come back to Glasgow.

That Victorian city, once the second city of the British Empire and often regarded as the ugly sister by comparison with glamorous Georgian Edinburgh, has made a huge effort to persuade visitors that it has many attractions of its own.

It does, in fact, have more parkland than any city in Europe and is the home of Scottish ballet and Scottish opera. A first-class art gallery there will be complemented from October by the opening of the Burrell Collection, a bequest of the city's glittering array of artistic treasures. But, perhaps, the major reason for staying in Glasgow, which is after all principally an industrial center, is that it is a useful portboard for many rural delights.

It is a mere half-hour from the famed Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, the area most visitors want to home in on though arguably many of the other west coast lochs are equally scenic and much less crowded.

An attractive compromise, seeing Lomond but missing out on the ferocious Lochside traffic is to view it from the decks of a pleasant steamer that runs from Balloch at the head of the loch every day except for Mondays.

Glasgow is 43 minutes by the fast Blue electric train from Glasgow to a lifetime apart in attitude. Where Glasgow is gutsy, Edinburgh likes to be thought of as refined. This may explain why many of us residents, scurrying back to the suburbs when the international festival is on

from mid-August to mid-September. If Edinburgh is on your itinerary, this is the time to see it — not just because its musical, artistic and dramatic offerings have now become a major event in the global cultural calendar but because for those three weeks it becomes the untrusty capital of cosmopolitan capital it should always be.

Edinburgh's architecture really is quite stunning for the first-time visitor not least because all the back-street highways and byways throw up just as impeccably preserved terraces as the more celebrated avenues off Princes Street.

Separate from the festival — but taking place simultaneously — is the military tattoo that is staged twice nightly on the castle esplanade with the forbidding backdrop of the floodlit castle and Princes Street gardens below. For those in search of more ethnic events, the calendar is crowded with highland games that take place throughout the summer from June through September.

Because of its royal connections, the Braemar gathering (September 3 this year) has become the most famous but perhaps not the most fun. It usually can count on a full turnout of the British royal family who spend the summer in their Highland home at Balmoral. For this reason the grounds of the latter are closed to the public in August, but in other months you can view those and one of the main public rooms. The Queen Mother's castle at Glamis is also on view to the public when her majesty is not in residence.

Of the other Highland games the Cowal variety held in Dunoon on the Clyde Coast on August 27 gives a true flavor of these kind of gatherings while giving the opportunity to explore some of the more attractive Clyde coast resorts.

Further north lie the many islands off the west coast, each with its own character and different attractions. Mull, Islay and Skye are arguably the most popular, and tiny Barra, which was surprised to find itself listed by one British travel authority in New York as being "uninhabited," is surely not.

All these islands have an infrequent but regular ferry service and one can take a car over to most.

It is in the pubs and hotels of the islands that you are most likely to be introduced to the delights of the Caledonian, a mixture of Scottish song and music indulged in by anyone with a notion to perform. There is usually a generous infusion of whisky into the proceedings as well. That liquid may not be — as its Gaelic name claims — the water of life but it certainly does wonders for the tonsils.

Back on the mainland the highlands await, some of the wildest, least inhabited and most rugged of Scotland's tourist attractions. Set in the

midst of them is Inverness, an excellent base for northern touring. From there one can visit the pleasures of Wester Ross from the popular fishing village of Ullapool to the wildlife delights of the remote summer Isles.

Inverness is also a useful town from which to hire sailing craft to explore Loch Ness. A number of firms handle all manner of craft, including the kind of luxurious cruiser on which one might well be tempted to spend a few nights.

As to Nessie, the intrepid monster, it may be of no real coincidence that she tends to make most of her appearances to coincide with the start of the tourist season. It is exactly 30 years this year since the first picture was taken of her, and for a prehistoric loch dweller she seems to be wearing well.

Other major Highland attractions include the Aviemore Center, which was built primarily for skiers but is also adapted to summer sports, and the delightful theater in Pitlochry by the Tummel river in Perthshire. A worthwhile option for taking in any of these venues is a travel pass that gives unlimited access to nearly all road rail and ferry transport services from March to October.

Another useful tool is the hook-a-hed-ahead service that allows one, for a small charge, to make a firm booking anywhere in Scotland for that

SCOTLAND

Whisky Industry: A Season of Cutbacks

By James Hunter

ABERDEEN — Once there were 200 stills in Glenlivet, a long wide valley on the northeastern flanks of the Cairngorm mountains. But that was when making whisky was a buccaneering business, requiring only rudimentary equipment and the skill and cunning needed to dodge the troops and customs officers lurking between the hardy Highland entrepreneur and his thirsty customers in the south.

The early 19th century legalization of distilling led inexorably to its concentration. Now that the whisky industry is controlled by a handful of mammoth corporations, Glenlivet is a place where people are few and economic prospects far from good. "Everyone is very pessimistic," said a local minister, the Rev. Donald MacLeod. "You feel the gien is dying all around you."

Glenlivet, its very name synonymous with whisky, has fallen victim to its dependence on an industry that long seemed set to expand indefinitely but that has now been shown to be as vulnerable as any other to depression and the vagaries of the market.

"Back in the 1970s, we planned production on the basis that consumption would go on rising at about 10 percent a year," said Andrew Shand, production manager at The Glenlivet, one of nine distilleries owned by Chivas Brothers in Moray and Speyside, the whisky industry's heartland.

That assumption, it is admitted widely in a much-chas-

tened industry, was so optimistic as to verge on the foolhardy. "We thought the world owed it to us to drink more Scotch whisky," a distillery manager said. "We did not do enough to ensure that the world obliged."

Changing tastes — and, so it is alleged in some quarters, a failure to market whisky in as imaginative and effective a way as that adopted by the makers of rival spirits like gin and vodka — have combined with international recession to send sales graphs sharply downward.

And because whisky has to be matured for between five and 12 years before it is sold, the end of the boom has left the industry with a large, and very costly, surplus. In distilling centers throughout the Highlands there is a "whisky lake," large enough to rival the EC's much publicized "wine lake." To facilitate its disposal, production has had to be cut drastically.

Managers like Mr. Shand, who run plants where staffs are small and trusted, have had to call in men they have known all their lives and tell them their employers no longer need their services. "It is not easy to find a nice way of putting it," Mr. Shand said.

About 70 jobs have been lost in these nine Chivas Brothers' distilleries — not a lot when set against the massive layoffs that have affected Britain's cities but a potentially devastating blow to rural communities already perilously short of the employment opportunities needed to forestall complete collapse.

"We might hire one or two more if we return to full capacity," Mr. Shand said. "But we will never again employ as many people as before."

over," as Mr. Shand put it, at as little as a quarter of capacity. Things are not so favorable at the Distillers Company. Last month, several of their malt distilleries were closed.

One of the casualties was Knockdhu Distillery, in rural Banffshire about 50 miles north of Aberdeen. Georgie Webster worked there for 27 years. "You knew everything about every man there and they knew everything about you," he said. "It wasn't just a job like working in a factory."

Knockdhu Distillery was in operation for nearly a century. The village of Knock exists because of it. Today, three members of one of the village's families are unemployed, and they and their neighbors have little incentive to remain in the community.

Industry spokesmen are confident that the whisky business will recover. "But Knockdhu will never reopen," Mr. Webster said. "Any demand for increased production will be met by more modern distilleries."

And increased output, according to Mr. Shand, will not provide significantly more jobs even in those distilleries that survive the current crisis. The Glenlivet, his own distillery, is a sprawling complex of buildings dominating the open countryside all around. Its capacity is nearly twice the Scottish average. But because of mechanization and computerization, The Glenlivet has a staff of only 20. At night the plant can be kept in full production by three men.

"We might hire one or two more if we return to full capacity," Mr. Shand said. "But we will never again employ as many people as before."

DEVELOPMENT ON THE U.K. CONTINENTAL SHELF

Orders Placed For Goods And Services In 1982

Value of orders placed* (in million of pounds)

Sector	Total	U.K. Share	U.K. 1982	Percent 1981
Exploration	45	33	73	47
Surveying	203	59	29	31
Exploration & Appraisal Drilling	248	92	37	32
Subtotal	596	59	59	59
Development	399	350	88	77
Production Platforms	208	135	65	66
Installation Operations	226	194	86	78
Plant & Equipment	103	63	61	56
Submarine Pipelines	57	43	75	71
Development Drilling	94	90	96	98
Subtotal	1,087	875	80	75
Production Maintenance	59	52	88	88
General Services	282	210	74	73
Transport	72	54	75	81
Diving & Underwater Services	293	200	68	69
Drilling Tools & Equipment	118	59	50	51
Support of Personnel	105	101	96	92
Offshore				
Miscellaneous				
Subtotal	870	624	72	72
Grand Total	2,464	1,643	73	67

*The figure represent orders over \$100 million for all sectors except Maintenance where they represent orders over \$50,000 in value.

Source: Department of Energy "Brown Book" published in April, 1983.

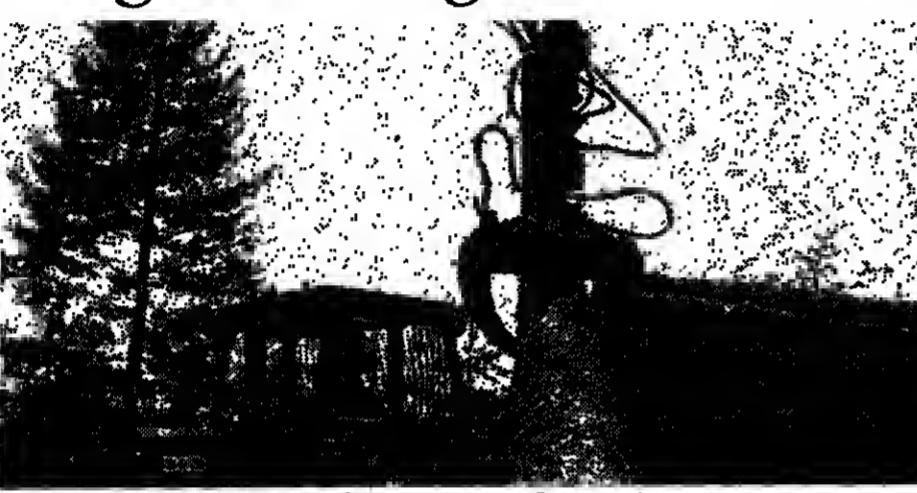
Optimism Reigns Among Fishermen, Foresters

ABERDEEN — Scotland's fishermen and foresters are in an optimistic mood. Boatyards, among the casualties of the recent recession in fishing, reported an upsurge of orders for new craft and there is widespread talk of the growing likelihood of major investment in the forest-products industry.

That is good news for Scotland's smaller communities. Neither fishing nor forestry is of vital significance in national terms. Fishing, fish-processing and ancillary enterprises employ about 20,000 people. The forest and forest-products industries account for fewer than 9,000 jobs. But forestry and fishing are concentrated in country districts and coastal settlements where alternative employment is extremely limited.

Scotland's fishermen take two-thirds of the total U.K. catch. And with Scottish landings of 504,000 metric tons sold for a record £150 million, 1982 saw a marked improvement in both performance and returns.

Reinvestment of the resulting profits is one element in the current interest in the purchase of new boats. More significant was the emergence in January, after protracted international argument, of an EC Common Fisheries Policy. Scotland, with an exclusive 12-mile limit around most of its coast,



Loading fallen timber in a Scotland forest.

fared better than England, where fishermen's organizations for their views on how EC finance should be deployed.

A pressing problem is the future of the so-called pelagic fleet, still causing disagreement. But the European Community policy, by laying down national catching quotas, has provided the industry with a badly-needed basis for long-term planning. Necessary fleet restructuring will be aided by EC cash, and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland, the Edinburgh-based agency in charge of fisheries matters, is already asking

fishermen's organizations for their views on how EC finance should be deployed.

EC restructuring funds may ease these difficulties by subsidizing the scrapping of outmoded vessels and assisting in the early retirement of older skippers. But fishery department officials and fishermen's representatives stressed that no drastic change is envisaged in the overall size of the Scottish fleet.

"We need to improve our marketing and it may be necessary to set a limit to total catching capacity.

The Little report to the Scottish Office and the Scottish Development Agency anticipated a total investment of £300 million over 15 years in pulp, sawmilling and panel and board products. In March of this year United Paper, a major Finnish forest industry corporation, decided to build an integrated newsprint and pulp mill at Shotton in north Wales. The United paper plant will cost £135 million and will account for most small roundwood production in England and Wales for the rest of the century. Scotland's much larger output could supply more than one such user.

A proposal to establish a £10-million board manufacturing plant at Inverness, announced last month, is a move in the right direction. But forest industry sources are confident that more substantial investment will soon be forthcoming.

— JAMES HUNTER

Scotlands' forestry industry, too, is recovering from the serious blow it suffered in 1980 when the Wiggins Teape pulp mill at Fort William in the West Highlands closed, leaving 400 workers jobless and depriving foresters of a major market for the steadily increasing volume of timber being produced from the woodlands planted in the 25 years following World War II.

Scotland has 800,000 hectares (1.97 million acres) of productive softwood forest, nearly 30 percent more than England and Wales together. Over the next 15 years, Scottish production of logs for sawmilling will increase by 50 percent to about 1.5 million cubic meters a year. Production of small roundwood, the forest thinnings used in the pulp and board industries, will also reach 1.5 million cubic meters in the same period, an increase of 130 percent.

The desperate search for markets in the aftermath of the Fort William closure has resulted in small roundwood being shipped to Scandinavian pulp mills. This, it is admitted, makes little economic sense in a country that imports more than 90 percent of its timber and wood product requirements. But both the state-controlled Forestry Commission and the increasingly influential private sector, the beneficiary of the new Conservative government's determination to diminish state dominance of forestry, have been forced into the low-profit export business to keep their work forces intact and their plantations in good order.

At peak production, development will employ between 5,000 and 6,000. More than 70 percent by value of subcontracts will be awarded to U.K. industries, according to Marathon, which is planning to bring the field into production in 1988. Capital cost, including contingency, is put at almost £1 billion, plus £500 million for inflation and another £200 million in 1995 for gas-sweating facilities.

The level of investment activity is indicated by the Department of Energy's "Brown Book" annual report for 1982, published in April. It showed that orders placed during that year for the U.K. continental shelf totaled £2,264 billion, against £2,911 billion in 1981.

But at least U.K. companies — there is no separate breakdown for Scottish firms — had pushed their share up from 67 percent to 73 percent of the market in 1982. Over the last four years, the companies have averaged a creditable 72 percent.

Hopes are now pinned on the development of further fields to expand the market. Not everyone would agree with the energy minister that the budget proposals will have an immediate effect on order books or that there will be 17 new projects in two years.

Edinburgh stockbrokers, Wood, Mackenzie and

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ENGINEERING PLC

*High-Technology Sector Is Expanding*

(Continued From Preceding Page)
for its highly successful personal computer. In addition, some £130 million have been put into expansion in semiconductor manufacture in Scotland during the last two years to develop output that accounts for more than half the U.K. total.

But Scotland also has considerable investment in native electronic brainpower as a result of the emphasis that has been put on the subject in universities and colleges. The output of graduates has risen by 27 percent during the last four years and is expected to rise by an

other 36 percent by 1985. The eight universities are also making a major contribution in research work that could help to shape the future pattern of electronic expansion in Scotland.

This was an important selling point identified by consultants who recently advised the SDA on a strategy for making the most of the country's 30 years of experience in the business. They pointed in particular to three critical technologies in which Scotland had a strong lead — very large scale integration that enables more complex circuits to be etched on a single silicon chip, artificial intelligence needed to design machines that think for themselves, and opto-electronics that are at the heart of the fast-growing use of fiber optics in communications.

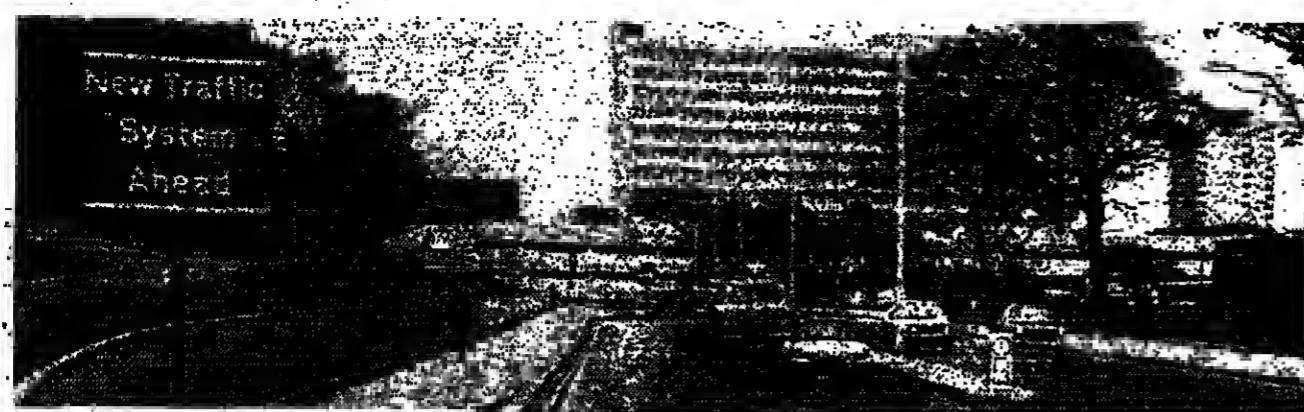
Science parks are being developed at several of the Scottish universities to enable commercial companies to forge closer links with academic staff engaged in research projects. By the end of this year the Massachusetts-based Wang Laboratories will have established the first phase of a manufacturing plant producing its range of computer equipment for the U.K. and European markets at the campus of Stirling University. Eventually the factory is expected to employ more than 700 people.

Universities are also setting up their own companies to market the fruits of research programs. M&D Technology, which manufactures a revolutionary form of medical body scanner, is a prime example of the types of venture that are emerging. The company was established last year with £1.4 million funding from the SDA after nine years of work in Aberdeen University's bio-medical physics and biomedical engineering departments to investigate the practical application of nuclear magnetic resonance, a technique that enables images of internal parts of the body to be instantly displayed on a video screen in clinical detail for doctors to detect diseased tissue. Because the system is based on the response of body cells to radio signals in a magnetic field, the equipment avoids the risk of subjecting patients to large doses of x-ray radiation as well as producing more revealing images.

Clinical trials of the first commercial version of the equipment will begin soon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, where medical staff will evaluate the techniques in a wide range of diagnostic uses, including the detection of cancer, heart disease and brain damage.



SCOTLAND



The beginning of a new traffic system in East Kilbride, left; the commercial skyline at Glenrothes, right.

5 New Towns Represent the Changed Face of Scottish Industry

By Jack Webster

GLASGOW — They sprang from the notion of an overspill population and have grown to be the symbol of all that is hopeful for the future of Scotland. The five new towns that blossomed in the aftermath of World War II have had to face a specific economic challenge.

Few could have envisaged that the role of these modern communities would become so swiftly significant, caused by the rapid decline of the traditional industries such as shipbuilding and heavy engineering.

It is hardly surprising that the Scots will tell you with pride about East Kilbride, just a few miles south of Glasgow; Cumbernauld, 15 miles north of the city; Livingston, which lies 15 miles from Edinburgh; Glenrothes, the administrative headquarters of the Kingdom of Fife; or Irvine, a "new town" with the paradoxical boast that Robert Burns lived there 200 years ago.

Together, they represent the new face of Scot-

land industry — that generation of electronics, light engineering and oil-related products that have not been hindered by the discovery of oil in the North Sea.

These towns represent a gateway to Europe for many overseas companies among which are Rockwell, Motorola, Burroughs, Beckman Instruments and Nippon.

In 1947, East Kilbride, in the Lanarkshire countryside, was the choice for Scotland's first new town. The village of 2,400 has become a town of 72,000 and may rise to 86,000 by the end of the century. In common with other new towns, East Kilbride is also undertaking a study at the request of the Secretary of State for Scotland, George Younger, to gauge what has yet to be done and how long the development corporations need to exist before giving way to a regular pattern of local authority democracy.

While they survive over the next decade or more, no effort is being spared to give the towns

shape and prosperity. Recession has forced them to run faster to stand still. East Kilbride, for example, suffered from the closure of factories belonging to Better Sound Reproduction, with a loss of 2,500 jobs. On the other hand, Motorola has a £60-million expansion under way for its conductor circuits, raising its work force from 1,300 to 2,000 in the next two years.

In the eastern half of Scotland, in the Kingdom of Fife, the one-street village of Glenrothes, with 1,000 inhabitants, became the second new town. Today, it has a population of 36,000, but when it tops the 50,000 mark, as planned, it will oupace the town of Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline to become the major conurbation of Fife.

Situated 30 miles from Edinburgh and 23 miles from Dundee, Glenrothes has attracted 23 companies in the electronics field and offers employment for 15,000. The most recent addition acquisition is Applied Computer Tech-

niques of Birmingham, which has made a £10 million start-up for personal computers.

Nearer Glasgow, Cumbernauld no longer regards the Glasgow overspill as a top priority, as it now surpasses the 50,000 population and concentrates on attracting the smaller companies, a direct result of the suffering it endured when Burroughs made a drastic cutback in the 1970s. The town is diversifying into everything, from J.I. Graw making work platforms for the oil industry to Bean Products Ltd., a Scottish enterprise making soy sauce as a result of research at Strathclyde University.

Cumbernauld is home of the Tryst Sports Center, with international facilities, and has a cultural life centered around the Cumbernauld Theater, which attracts some of the finest companies in the country.

In view of current government policy, which wants to replace corporation home-building with the private sector, Cumbernauld is already at the top of the list of new towns, with 37 percent of owner-occupied houses.

Livingston, fast taking shape as the largest town in the Lothian Region after Edinburgh, 15 miles away, was designated last year. It has attracted 170 new companies, largely in the electronics and health-care fields, and has recently joined NEC, the Japanese semiconductor manufacturer, which will provide jobs for 800 by 1985. Livingston also is to have the first Japanese video recorder factory in Scotland, providing 120 jobs, built by Mitsubishi Electric, later this year.

Burr-Brown from Arizona has just started to produce electronic hardware in Livingston, and the health authorities are building the largest hospital complex in Western Europe there.

As each new town seeks to heighten its distinctive features, Irvine can claim to be the only one by the sea, situated on the Ayrshire coast where the River Clyde meets the Atlantic.

It is also the only one to be built upon an existing town, an ancient burgh of 33,000 peo-

ple, which can count the foremost Scottish poet, Robert Burns, among its former citizens.

Ironically, in the current recession, Irvine stands among Scotland's worst centers of unemployment (more than 20 percent) but its leaders are quick to explain that it is caused by a decline in the traditional base of a town that was once the port of Glasgow.

Irvine's sights are on the industries of the future, and to that extent they have a good deal in prospect. Volvo, of Sweden, makes trucks and buses in Irvine, while Beecham has invested £50 million to produce pharmaceuticals. Workers at the Hyster forklift truck factory recently accepted a wage cut in return for which the company has said it will concentrate its European activity there, raising the payroll from 500 to 1,500. Prestwick Circuits and Prester Engineering are other successes and British Telecom is recruiting for its International Directory Inquiry Service, which is to be based in two centers — London and Irvine.

Banking: A Year of Recessions Bites Into Profits of Financial Institutions

By James Dow

GLASGOW — It has been a tough year so far for Scotland's financial institutions. The recession has bitten into the profits of all three clearing banks.

Although the major life insurance offices in Edinburgh and Glasgow have continued to advance, the giant Perth-based General Accident, one of the world's largest general insurance companies, has hit a slump and does not expect improvement this year.

The investment-trust movement, based mainly in Edinburgh and accounting for more than £400,000 million of the £1 billion in assets managed by U.K. investment trusts, are coming together to defend themselves against what they believe are takeover threats from English institutions.

The threat, however, are overstated. The investment trusts with good records and status are standing at high discounts are safe enough. And, the interest being

shown by English institutions can be beneficial.

In the last year, the relatively limited overseas exposure of the Scottish banks has been viewed favorably, given the potentially high debts on the international scene. But this is a short-term benefit.

Further expansion appears limited unless there is a significant shift in the geographical spread of business. The three Scottish clearing banks — the Royal, Scotland's largest; the Bank of Scotland, in which Barclays Bank has a 35-percent stake, and the Clydesdale, wholly owned by the Midland Bank — rely heavily on business at home.

Many people still are without accounts, but the competition for their business is getting fiercer.

The competition intensified on May 21, with the amalgamation of the four trustee savings banks in Scotland into TSB Scotland. Together, they have one in four of Scotland's banking population.

They will be chipping away at the business done by the three clearers, with clearing status their ultimate object.

In April, in their annual figures, the Bank of Scotland reported a better year than expected. Pre-tax profits fell from £67.4 million to £46.4 million, but their increase in bad-debt charges, while large, did not match those suffered by the English clearers. The bank's general manager, John Wilson, said these results had been achieved after being through the deepest recession they had experienced since 1930s.

The Royal Bank, left alone at the church at the beginning of last year when the Monopolies Commission vetoed their merger proposals with Standard Chartered and the take-over bid by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, have undergone a major, top-level reshuffle and have a small and competent team looking at major strategy and acquisitions.

The changes were not in time to prevent a 28-percent fall in first-half profits, announced at the beginning of the year.

They were down from £43.1 million to £30.9 million. The group's chief executive said its bad debt provision — up from £1.42 million to £2.43 million — and the fall in the bank base rate were among the causes. He said the U.K. economy remained fragile and was dependent on a sustained upturn of the world economy, particularly in the United States.

Both the Royal and the Bank of Scotland are aware of the need for major acquisition overseas, with the United States their main target. The Royal, which has a branch in Hong Kong, announced the opening of one in Singapore later this year as part of its strategy to extend its influence in the Asian Pacific rim.

The Clydesdale Bank, which does most of its business in the depressed west of Scotland, saw its profits in the last year go down from £23 million to £16.8 million.

It has also bought the Swiss subsidiary of the First Seattle Bank, but regarding a U.S. purchase is chief executive, Sid Procter, said: "We are not rushing to buy an overseas bank just to show how well we are."

The Bank of Scotland, meanwhile, is increasing the number of its branches in England and has become the first U.K. clearing house to compete actively in the fast-developing field of high-interest checking accounts by offering from their London branch money

market rates of interest to individuals and professional firms.

Its merchant bank subsidiary, the British Linen, is taking a major stake in a new unit trust group being formed by two Edinburgh investment trusts in an attempt to increase its involvement in the funds management business.

The Royal Bank has launched its own merchant bank subsidiary, and Noble Grossart, the Edinburgh merchant bank, has emphasized its ability to meet the competition with the announcement of their 14th straight increase in profits.

Coal, Steel, Shipbuilding Sectors Face Continuing Output Decline

By Alf Young

GLASGOW — Scotland's coal, steel and shipbuilding industries, once the springboards of the industrial revolution, are in decline. The state-owned coal board is currently negotiating with the unions on the closure of yet another pit — the last in the Lanarkshire coalfield, employing 1,100 miners, and the sixth colliery closure in Scotland in less than three years.

The board has had a dramatic drop in orders from its dominant Scottish customer, the local power authority. A lack of orders also has prompted British Steel, another nationalized concern, to plan 2,000 layoffs at its remaining yards — with 4,000 jobs lost on Scotland's two main river arteries, the Clyde and the Forth.

A third state corporation, British Steel, under the inventive leadership of its outgoing chairman, 71-year-old Ian MacGregor, wants to live off Scotland's only integrated steel works at Ravenscraig near Glasgow. Mr. MacGregor's plan would put Ravenscraig into a \$600-million joint venture with the Fairless Rolling Mills of United States Steel.

The Scots would produce 3.5 million metric tons of semi-finished steel slabs every year for their U.S. counterparts to process. Mr. MacGregor said it was "Ravenscraig's only chance of survival, but the cost is another 5,000 lost jobs, 2,000 of them in Scotland."

Scotland's mines, shipyards and steelworks have, in the past, made fortunes for many of the country's industrial dynasties; they have also produced many of the most fiery union leaders. But despite their central role in the political and cultural folklore of Scotland, they are nowadays a less and less significant feature of the economic landscape of the place.

If the latest setbacks and resulting job losses go through, more Scots — more than 40,000 of them — will be working in the burgeoning microelectronics industry, which has turned great tracts of central Scotland into "Silicon Glen," than remain in coal, steel and shipbuilding combined.

All three sectors have been hurt by the world recession. But there are other, more specific reasons for their decline.

The Scottish coalfield is geologically difficult and has lost money for years. The balance sheet is only made respectable by the healthy profits from open-cast mining. Eighty percent of Scottish coal is used in power stations. But now it has to compete with cheaper natural gas liquids from the North Sea and a nuclear station due to come on stream in 1987. The electricity board's demand for coal is dropping — down about 2 million tons a year for the foreseeable future.

So pits must close and Scotland, which 20 years ago had more than 90 pits, is down to its last dozen. The "surprise" is that Scotland's traditionally militant miners have offered only limited opposition to the cuts. According to one popular song, the "hammer's coming down" is the song of the Clyde, but many of the shipyards that gave the lyric writer his inspiration have long since fallen silent. John Brown's, which built the Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary liners, is now French-owned and builds oil rigs. Only one merchant and one naval shipyard are left on the upper reaches of the river in Glasgow.

Downstream, at the Scott Lithgow complex, the remaining 5,000 workers are seeking their salvation in oil too, by bidding to build semi-submersible drilling rigs. A few smaller yards on the Clyde and the Forth and in Aberdeen, engine-builders and a ship repair dock make up the rest of what is left of a once-proud industry.

Even that battered linamp, employing about 17,500 people, is under threat. British Shipbuilders

wants to lay off another 4,000, and some union leaders talk of the real figures being much higher.

The main cause is a dramatic order slump due in part to the depressed state of world shipping but also to the competitive pricing of Far East builders, in particular the South Koreans.

Twelve years ago when the workers on the upper Clyde occupied their yards for a work-in to save their jobs, they could at least point to full order books. This time they will be fighting with virtually nothing.

In the 1970s, British Steel shut down its outdated and inefficient open-hearth furnaces. Hundreds of millions of new investments left the corporation with five vast integrated steel works like Ravenscraig. It can produce 3 million tons of steel a year.

But world demand for steel was falling and local markets collapsing. The most serious blow for Ravenscraig was the closure in 1981 of Scotland's only car assembly plant at Linwood. The Craig, which was supplying Linwood with strip steel.

Ravenscraig now has to sell most of its output outside Scotland, putting it, according to the decision-makers in British Steel, at a crippling geographical disadvantage.

The inadequacies of their past investment decisions have aggravated the problem. Ravenscraig is 40 miles from its modern iron ore terminal, 11 miles from its cold-finishing mills. Every mile adds to unit costs.

When the market collapsed reached new depths last autumn Mr. MacGregor picked Ravenscraig as the plant that had to close. Only a hastily convened Scottish lobby representing all shades of political opinion stopped him getting his way.

Now he wants to link Ravenscraig's future to Rolling Mills in Pennsylvania, supplying the Americans with the high-quality steel slabs. Ravenscraig's modern coiled plant can produce.

With Margaret Thatcher's election victory on June 9, there are indications that Mr. MacGregor may finally get his own way. If he does, the numbers working in the Scottish steel industry will fall below 10,000, against 26,000 nine years ago.

More than 100 European companies have already set up operations in Scotland or have entered into joint ventures.

Among the factors that European industrialists find so attractive are these:

Excellent communications within Europe.

Generous financial incentives.

A reliable and skilled workforce.

Factory availability.

Established high technology industries and close links with universities.

Renowned educational system.

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JULY 1983

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1983

BUSINESS PEOPLE

IH Names Shelby Vice President For Europe, Africa, Middle East

International Harvester has appointed David T. Shelby vice president and general manager of its troubled Europe, Africa and Middle East operations.

Mr. Shelby, who is based in Paris, succeeds Carl Levy, whose new assignment will be announced after he recovers from an extended illness.

For the past seven months, Mr. Shelby has been based in the company's headquarters in Chicago as vice president and general manager of the engine division. International Harvester makes farm machinery, trucks and construction equipment.

Commenting on the company's European operations, Mr. Shelby said: "Our German company is performing well and the prospects in Britain brighten with the upturn in the economy."

"France is more problematic, but we know where the solution lies." And, he added, "we still have to solve the problem of industry overcapacity in Europe." He also said the company does not expect "much improvement" in its Africa and Middle East markets within the next year.

International Harvester said its Europe, Africa and Middle Eastern division accounted for about 17 percent of the company's 1982 sales of \$4.3 billion.

Dean Witter Builds London Team

Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas Ltd. in London is beefing up its equities team:

"We've been small in the U.K. as far as [U.S.] equities are concerned, and there's no reason for it," said Roger L. Low, managing director-equities.

In an effort to gain market share, Mr. Low's team of 20 will be increased to about 30 in the next six months. Mark Bell Thompson is one of the first to join the enlarged equities group. Mr. Thompson joins Dean Witter from the London office of Paine Webber, where he was in institutional equities.

Mr. Low said there is a "strong growth envisioned in equities sales" as more U.K. investors "see the U.S. equities market relatively attractive in comparison to their own."

Dean Witter is an investment services company owned by Sears, Roebuck and Co., the Chicago-based retailer.

Other Appointments

European Banking Group in Brussels has named Stanley Yassukovich to the new position of deputy chairman. He remains group chief executive. Succeeding him as managing director and chief operating officer is W.R. Seele.

Marine Midland Bank has named Barton M. Spencer and Michael D. Revell senior vice presidents. Mr. Spencer is general manager of the bank's London branch. Mr. Revell is based in London, as director of shipping.

Ian Paterson, currently deputy chief executive, has been appointed chief executive of Forward Trust Group, the finance house subsidiary of London-based Midland bank. Mr. Paterson, who takes up his appointment on Oct. 1, will succeed Brian Goldthorpe, who has been named a director of Midland bank.

V. van den Broek has been appointed a member of the general management team of Nederlandse Middeelaardbank (Schweiz) and deputy general manager of the Swiss-Romanian office in Geneva. Succeeding him is NMB's Singapore-based regional representative for Southeast Asia is K. Petersen. Mr. Petersen currently is a member of the general management of NMB's subsidiaries in Paris.

Wayne A. Rohlf has been appointed international sales director for the construction equipment division of Harnischfeger Corp., a manufacturer of cranes and materials handling equipment. Mr. Rohlf has been transferred to the Milwaukee headquarters from Dortmund, West Germany, where he was the company's sales director for Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

Michael Grylls, a member of the British Parliament, has been named a consultant to the Grindlays Bank group.

Richard S. Warr, formerly assistant general counsel, has been appointed general counsel of ITT Europe in Brussels, succeeding Marcus May, who left the company.

Louisiana Land and Exploration Co. of New Orleans has appointed Dan M. Bond and George O. McDaniel Jr. vice presidents. Mr. Bond is general manager of the company's Latin American division with responsibilities for Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr. McDaniel is general manager of the Western Hemisphere-Far East division.

BRENDA HAGERTY

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 28, excluding bank service charges.									
		Dollar	U.S. £	U.S. \$					
Afghanistan	2,605	12.65	121.19*	37.34	8.18	5.61	12.56	31.21	12.56
Algeria	2,645	12.78	121.90	37.50	8.20	5.63	12.66	31.37	12.66
Angola	2,545	12.65	121.30	37.29	8.16	5.58	12.52	31.20	12.52
Argentina	1,571	2.057	11.675	23.07	1.484	1.020	121.18	27.80	1.484
Armenia	1,515.8	2.059	12.28	37.46	8.12	5.57	12.15	31.05	12.15
Aruba	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Australia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Austria	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Azerbaijan	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Bahrain	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Bangladesh	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Barbados	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Bulgaria	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Burma	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Burkina Faso	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Burundi	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Cambodia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Cameroon	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Central African Republic	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Chad	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Chile	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
China	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Colombia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Congo	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Cote d'Ivoire	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Croatia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Cuba	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Cyprus	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Czechoslovakia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Denmark	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Egypt	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Eritrea	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Eswatini	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Estonia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Finland	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Greece	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Honduras	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Iceland	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
India	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Indonesia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Iraq	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Ireland	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Italy	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Jordan	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Kazakhstan	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Kenya	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Kiribati	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Latvia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Lithuania	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Macedonia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Moldova	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Mongolia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Namibia	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Nepal	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05
Oman	1,500	1.579	12.05	37.20	8.06	5.48	12.05	30.95	12.05

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Ind.	229.57	227.48	226.22	226.22	-2.24
15 Util.	124.71	124.71	123.45	123.45	-1.26
65 S&P	491.92	493.57	481.80	483.80	-0.19

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	167.44	165.16	164.50	-2.78
Utilities	10.81	10.63	10.63	-0.45
Finance	20.00	19.44	19.21	-0.24
Trans.	30.82	29.47	30.02	-0.51

Market Summary, June 28

Market Diaries

NYSE AMEX

Prev. Close

Chg.

Vol. Up

Vol. Down

Unch.

New highs

New lows

Volume

Adv.

Vol. Up

Vol. Down

Unch.

New highs

New lows

Sales

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Chg.

Prev.

Close

Chg.

Vol. Up

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Vol. Down

Unch.

New highs

New lows

Sales

Close

Chg.

Vol. Up

Vol. Down

BUSINESS BRIEFS**Taubman Agrees to Purchase Knoll's Stake in Sotheby Group**

LONDON (Reuters) — Sotheby Parke-Bernet group said Tuesday that Alfred Taubman, an American businessman, has conditionally agreed to buy the 29.95 percent stake in the company held by Knoll International Holdings of 700 pence (\$10.80) a share.

Mr. Taubman's agreement is conditional on clearance from Britain's Monopolies Commission, which is already studying his plan to bid for Sotheby, the statement said. U.S. antitrust clearance is also needed.

The agreement would go through immediately if the conditions are met. Mr. Taubman will then be required to offer 700 pence a share for the balance, conditional on his receiving more than 50 percent of the stock.

U.S. Judge Extends AT&T Ruling

WASHINGTON (WP) — A federal judge has extended the scope of an antitrust decision that cost American Telephone and Telegraph \$276 million, ruling that many other parties injured by the illegal practices can seek damages.

Under the decision made Monday by U.S. District Judge Thomas P. Jackson, the ruling of the federal court in New York can be applied by all affected telephone users between 1970 and 1978, who now only have to prove to the court how much they were damaged. The extent of the potential liability facing AT&T was unclear, though some experts estimated it could run into the billions of dollars.

The case stems from an antitrust suit by Litton Industries charging that AT&T forced it out of the telephone equipment business by requiring the use of special equipment to connect non-Bell switchboards to its system. The judge in that case ruled that the special equipment was not needed to protect AT&T's telephone network, as was claimed, but instead was used to maintain AT&T's monopoly.

Brown-Forman to Acquire Lenox

LAWRENCEVILLE, New Jersey (UPI) — Lenox, Inc., the china and silverware maker, said Tuesday that it has agreed to be acquired by Brown-Forman Distillers Corp. after the company raised its offering price for Lenox common from \$43.50 to \$45 a share.

The price is based on purchase after the upcoming 2-for-1 split in the stock. Stock tendered before the split will be paid for at \$90 a share. Because of the increase in the price, the offer is being extended to July 1.

The chairman of Lenox, John S. Chamberlain, said his company agreed to drop its proposed preferred share dividend that was intended as a defensive move against the Brown-Forman takeover bid.

Fort Howard to Buy Maryland Cup

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin (AP) — Fort Howard Paper Co., a leading maker of paper products, will acquire Maryland Cup Corp., a leading maker of plastic products for the food and beverage industry, the companies announced Tuesday.

The cash and stock transaction is valued at \$536.2 million, but could rise to \$661.1 million if all options associated with the definitive merger agreement are exercised.

New Norton Simon Offer Made

NEW YORK (NYT) — The bidding for Norton Simon Inc. heated up Monday when Anderson, Clayton & Co., a Houston-based producer of foods, made an offer for the consumer products company.

The move followed an announcement by Norton Simon that Esmark Inc.'s bid last Friday was "not sufficiently attractive" to preclude Norton Simon from seeking alternatives.

Anderson offered to acquire up to 14 million common shares, or about 52 percent of Norton Simon's stock outstanding, at \$35 a share in cash, a total of \$490 million. The company said it reserved the right to increase the number of shares it was seeking to 18.5 million or to buy all 27.4 million shares. However, Anderson said it wanted only Norton Simon's Hunt-Wesson and United Can businesses.

Peugeot Says Zanussi May Be Forced To Seek Outside Help Last Year

By Andrew Hurst
Reuters

PARIS — Peugeot, France's second largest automobile, announced on Tuesday that group net losses increased in 1982 to 2.15 billion francs (\$284 million).

Strikes and a government price freeze contributed to the poorer performance by Peugeot, which owns both the Citroën and Talbot automobile companies, a spokesman said. In 1981 the group posted a consolidated net loss of 1.99 billion francs.

News of the 1982 loss, which confirmed earlier company forecasts, followed an announcement last month by Renault, Peugeot's state-owned rival, of a virtual doubling of its 1982 consolidated loss to 1.28 billion francs.

The Peugeot spokesman said long strikes and a four-and-a-half-month price freeze imposed last year by the French government prevented the company from achieving the recovery it had hoped for at the beginning of 1982.

The strikes, at both the Citroën factory at Anhony and the Talbot plant at Poissy, both in the Paris area, in May and June last year, cut group production by thousands of cars.

The freeze restricted Peugeot to an overall price increase of 4 percent last year. Social reforms by the Socialist administration, including the granting of a fifth week of paid vacation to workers and the cutting of the workweek to 39 hours, also hurt results, the spokesman said.

In a letter to stockholders in April, Peugeot said the outlook this year was improving thanks to the introduction of new car models at the end of 1982.

Lindner to Sell Stake In U.S. Store Chain

HOUSTON — National Convenience Stores has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to a secondary offering of 2.3 million shares of common stock. The shares are being sold by Carl Lindner, who is chairman of American Financial Corp. and by a group of insurance companies affiliated with American Financial.

National Convenience will receive no proceeds in the offering expected to be made in mid-July.

Turnaround in Trade Lets Mexico Delay a Planned Loan

By James L. Row Jr.
and Caroline Atkinson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mexico, which touched off the Latin American debt crisis last August, has been doing so well recently that it did not have to borrow \$1.1 billion that bankers had agreed to make available May 31, according to banking sources.

Mexico's situation stands in stark contrast to that of Brazil, which was denied more than \$1 billion in loan payments May 31 because it was far out of compliance with economic performance targets it had agreed to meet in return for loans from the International Monetary Fund and its bankers.

Mexico, Brazil and several other Latin American nations have had difficulties repaying hundreds of billions of dollars of foreign debt

and have negotiated financial rescue packages with their commercial bank leaders as well as the IMF.

Bankers said Monday that Mexico now has far more cash on hand than the banks, the IMF or the Mexicans themselves anticipated when the rescue packages were being put together last year and early this year.

An official of a major U.S. bank called this "a heartening development," but added: "It doesn't mean the Mexican crisis is over. Now they're trying to put off drawing the money as long as possible to impress us."

Mexico did borrow the \$300-million installment due on its three-year IMF loan last month, sources noted.

Bankers said Mexico was able to put off drawing the second portion of a \$5-billion commercial bank

loan because it ran a surprisingly high \$2-billion trade surplus in May.

The surplus reflected the severity of the Mexican recession, which has discouraged imports. Bankers said Mexico eventually will borrow the \$1.1 billion, plus another \$2.2 billion it has been promised by year's end. The country borrowed \$1.2 billion from its commercial bankers late last winter.

Mexico had expected to run a 1983 deficit of \$2.8 billion with the rest of the world. Now, however, it anticipates a surplus of \$300 million in its current account, banking sources said.

Even though the price of oil, its biggest export product, has declined sharply, the Central American nation has slashed its imports and is counting on greatly reduced interest payments on its debts. Rates today are far lower than Mexican officials anticipated six months ago.

Brazil and Mexico are the biggest debtors in the developing world. Both have foreign debts approaching \$90 billion, most of it owed to commercial banks in the United States, Europe and Japan. Commercial banks, along with

the International Monetary Fund, have devised financial rescue packages not only for Brazil and Mexico, but for other similarly strapped nations, including Argentina (which owes about \$40 billion), Chile and Peru.

Chile, which like Brazil is out of compliance with the IMF terms, has conditional commitments for \$1.2 billion of the \$1.3 billion it needs from its foreign lenders.

An IMF team has been in Brazil for several weeks to discuss a re-negotiation of the Brazilian rescue package. Senior officials of that team flew back to Washington last week for brief consultations and are to return to Brazil this week.

Brazilian officials have resisted de-indexing, because it would reduce living standards. With political and popular opposition to the IMF mounting, Brazil's military government might face a public outcry if it tampered with the indexing system, sources said.

some steps toward "de-indexing" wages to stop them from rising as fast as prices, so that Brazil can reduce public spending and borrowing.

A major sticking point in the negotiations is the complex indexing system that automatically compensates Brazilians for changes in inflation — now running at an annual rate in excess of 100 percent. The IMF would like Brazil to take

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'82 Annual Report

At its Annual Meeting, the General Council of Banco di Napoli, presided by Prof. Aristide Savignano, Deputy Chairman and with the attendance of Prof. Ferdinando Ventriglia General Manager, approved the 1982 Balance Sheet of the Institution (the Bank, and the Agriculture, Property, Industry, Public Works and Personal Guaranteed Special Credit Sections).

SUMMARIZED DATA FROM BALANCE SHEET

	in billions	lire
Deposits, debt securities issued and items in circulation	21,593	
Capital employed	853	
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	480	
Advances	14,123	
Securities	4,850	
Cash and short term funds	3,319	
Investments, property, plant and equipment	633	

The following achievements are worth mentioning: deposits from customers rose by about 23% and advances by 23.3%; the latter were mainly granted to customers in Southern Italy.

The Special Credit Divisions made valuable contributions to the overall result; an expansion was monitored in the financial services sector, and maximum support was given to the export business. Net Capital employed was strengthened.

BANCO DI NAPOLI



All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June, 1983

6,200,000 Shares**Erbamont N.V.**

(A Netherlands Antilles Corporation)

Common Stock

(\$4.00 par value)

Wertheim & Co., Inc.

Bear, Stearns & Co.

Alex. Brown & Sons

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Prudential-Bache Securities

Shearson/American Express Inc.

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.

Robertson, Colman & Stephens

The First Boston Corporation

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Hambrecht & Quist Incorporated

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb

Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group

L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Montgomery Securities

A. G. Becker Paribas Incorporated

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

M.R.C. Holdings

Aviation

Reynolds Diversified Corp.

Taipei International Holdings

Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Incorporated

Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Salomon Brothers Inc.

Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.

sales
at
Charvet

25, PLACE VENDOME

Valence White Weld S.A.
1, Côte du Marais, 75001 Paris, France
Tel. 31.82.53 - Telex 25.395

1983

Sales in
Net
100s High Low 3m Chg.

	100s	High	Low	3m	Chg.
AGF	225	215	209	219	-12
AGS	225	215	209	219	-12
ASKC	85	84	83	84	-12
ASOC	100	99	98	99	-12
ASOC-Lds	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec	12	11	10	11	-12
Astec II	40	39	38	39	-12
Astec III	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec IV	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec V	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec VI	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec VII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec VIII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec IX	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec X	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XI	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XIII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XIV	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XV	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XVI	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XVII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XVIII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XVIX	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XX	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXI	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXIII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXIV	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXV	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXVI	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXVII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXVIII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXIX	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXX	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXXI	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXXII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXXIII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXXIV	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXXV	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXXVI	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXXVII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXXVIII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XXXIX	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XL	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XLI	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XLII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XLIII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XLIV	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XLV	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XLVI	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XLVII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XLVIII	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec XLIX	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L1	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L2	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L3	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L4	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L5	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L6	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L7	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L8	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L9	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L10	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L11	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L12	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L13	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L14	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L15	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L16	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L17	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L18	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L19	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L20	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L21	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L22	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L23	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L24	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L25	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L26	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L27	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L28	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L29	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L30	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L31	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L32	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L33	100	99	98	99	-12
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Astec L36	100	99	98	99	-12
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Astec L38	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L39	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L40	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L41	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L42	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L43	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L44	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L45	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L46	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L47	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L48	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L49	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L50	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L51	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L52	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L53	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L54	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L55	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L56	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L57	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L58	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L59	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L60	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L61	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L62	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L63	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L64	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L65	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L66	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L67	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L68	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L69	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L70	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L71	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L72	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L73	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L74	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L75	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L76	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L77	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L78	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L79	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L80	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L81	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L82	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L83	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L84	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L85	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L86	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L87	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L88	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L89	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L90	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L91	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L92	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L93	100	99	98	99	-12
Astec L94					

SPORTS

New Black Star Rises*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — There is no escape for Luther Blissett.

The men from Italy were coming for him, and he knew it. He heard it in Jamaica, in China and in Australia. Blissett kept moving, but so did they.

By Tuesday night, cornered in his North London home, he faced the guys who had put out a £1-million contract on him. They made an offer he wasn't expected to refuse.

Not that Blissett has a care in the world. His pursuers represent AC Milan, the famous and sometimes infamous Italian soccer club. The £1

ROB HUGHES

million (£1.54 million) is the fee already negotiated between AC Milan and his English club, Watford. And the terms being offered in London Tuesday night could make Blissett one of Europe's richest sportsmen.

Even if he turns it down, Blissett has experienced the quintessential rise of a gifted young man that spurs on millions of soccer players around the world.

A year ago he was nobody. Neither he nor Watford had set foot in Division One, yet a season later he had scored 33 times to top the charts and the club finished second only to Liverpool.

He played for England and scored three goals in his debut. It could have been six; Blissett regularly misses as many as he scores. They call him Miss Blissett because his speed, bravery and instincts create an extraordinary number of chances often betrayed by profligate finishing.

The man cannot always contain his exuberance, and since he views soccer as a game, doesn't mind admitting it.

He would be a sensation in Milan, not for the goals he may score but those he creates. Initially it may require a more clinical finisher than Blissett to appease the Italians' love/hate complex, but he'll grow on them.

Milan need not be fooled by his polite innocence. Being raised a black boy in London's industrial Walsall taught him about human behavior, just as clashing through the four English soccer divisions instilled his will to battle for opportunity.

On that upward spiral, he and Watford became inseparable until AC's proposal arrived. The bid was half a million. Doubt it, said Watford. O.K., replied Milan — done!

But where was the golden boy? First in Kingston, where he was born one of seven children of a carpenter. Luther was six when they left and 25 when the connection was fleetingly restored this month. He scored, of course, in Watford's exhibition in Jamaica.

And China? Another Watford tour, during which Blissett made the papers by photographing the club's chairman, Elton John — the Elton John of musical fame — removing his hat at a religious shrine.

The consequent exposure of John's failed hair transplant boded ill for Blissett. But the player's homeward journey was diverted via Australia, where he played for England, and by the time he'd return the thoughts of Chairman John were distracted by a million mellowing reasons.

Happily, thanks in no small measure to soccer's Brazilians and Portuguese, Blissett arrives at a time when his talents are weighed more significantly than the color of his skin.

He is not alone. In tennis, Yannick Noah, the Cameroonian adopted by France, is a champion in Paris, and Nduka Odion, an Americanized Nigerian, emerged as the most likable new personality of the 1983 Wimbledon. And last Saturday, 66-to-1 longshot India defeated the West Indies in cricket's World Cup final.

But why must we even consider the color of these sporting winners? Because, alas, had Blissett turned on television to turn his mind from the choice he has to make, he would have seen one of the most damning exposés ever of racial discrimination in sport.

On Tuesday night, an hour or so after the Indians had left, the BBC screened "South Africa, Sport and the Boycott," a documentary in which commentator Ken Pickering investigated South African "progress" toward multiracial rugby, athletics, cricket, boxing and soccer.

The film tortured even the conscience of its invited Pickering, a trusted visitor on his ninth trip to South Africa, had been persuaded by Sydney Marce, the black South African runner, that the isolation of South Africa now inhibits the rights of blacks more than anyone else.

But that change is deceiving. The lack of opportunity and facilities for the disenfranchised South African majority remains as unequal, so iniquitously privileged, that a West Indian cricketer needs "honorary white" status to mix with white colleagues there. Even then is tossed off a bar when whites object.

In the film, we see the wretched, solitary gymnasium for Soweto's one million inhabitants — one room, one punching bag, one lamp hanging from the ceiling. How do black boxers acquire craft?

Elsewhere we see selected blacks conditionally invited to share white facilities, even showers. We see a white rugby international hopeful ostracized because he plays for a black club. We hear bigoted politicians (and clergy) on all sides.

Only once do we glimpse the true sporting ethos of athletic movement and expression



Luther Blissett

... He is not alone.

... eclipsing the shadow of apartheid. It comes in the South African Cup soccer final. Such joy — but, sadly, a nearly full swing of the pendulum: Less than a handful of players are white. The crowd is almost exclusively black, except for working journalists or police. Soccer may claim to be South Africa's most integrated sport, but that brings apartheid in reverse.

And at the very time this important film is shown, the United Nations is meeting in London to discuss strengthening sporting sanctions against South Africa.

The International Cricket Conference is also meeting here. And the Marylebone Cricket Club (in effect England's international team) is soon to vote on a proposal to tour South Africa this winter.

Its membership has until July 13 to decide on a tour that could trigger another black African withdrawal from an Olympic Games.

The BBC film may guide Marylebone's conscience. If not, anti-apartheid leaders have no doubt that the 1984 Olympics would be threatened. The drumbeat is that near, because South African blacks do not enjoy the freedom of a Luther Blissett.

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